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VOL. LXXXVI.---NO. 33. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Protection for Stock.

RAILROAD TRACKS TO BE FENCED.

American Steamship Company.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Legislative Journal.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Contested Judicial Seats.

SALARY AND FEE BILL.

New Insurance Companies.

RAILROAD BILLS.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1871.

SENATE.

LANES VACATED.

Bills introduced by Mr. HUTAN: Vacating portions of Leets and Maren's lanes, Beaver borough.

STOCK PROTECTED AGAINST RAILROADS.

Securing farmers and others against losses of horses, cattle, sheep and swine by railroads in Beaver county; providing that within two months railroad companies shall have erected on each side of their roads, a fence five feet high, and cattle guards at crossings; otherwise the companies have to pay for cattle killed or injured, on suit before a justice of the peace.

ENTRIES ON RECORDS.

By Mr. WHITE, providing the entry of certain proceedings on judgment indexes in the courts of the commonwealth.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The amendment from the House to American Steamship Bill, limiting exemption from taxation to ten years, was non-concurred in, on motion of Mr. CONNELL, and bill sent back to the House.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. EVANS' resolution, instructing the Committee on Printing to examine into the expediency of abolishing the Superintendency of Public Printing, was adopted.

OPENING AND WIDENING OF STREETS.

Mr. ANDERSON called up the House Bill, extending the general law of boroughs, relating to the opening and widening of streets to Sharpsburg, which was passed, the opponents of the bill having compromised.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL.

Mr. WHITE, from the Special Committee on the Legislative Journal, submitted a letter from the Postmaster General, and a resolution providing that papers be sent at prepaid rates through the mails, the names of the parties addressed to be furnished to the postoffice. Accounts to be paid by warrants of the speakers. The publishers of the Journal to furnish wrappers, with the names of the Senators and parties addressed printed thereon, at not more than ten dollars for each number. The whole cost for the session will be fifteen hundred dollars.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SUPERINTENDENCY.

The bill transferring the duties of the superintendent of soldiers' orphans to the superintendent of common schools, with an additional salary of one thousand dollars to the latter, came up on its final passage.

Mr. WHITE moved an indefinite postponement. Lost, yeas, 8; nays, 23. The bill passed finally. Yeas, 25; nays, 6.

THE NEW NOMINEE.

Mr. WHITE then moved the confirmation of the Governor's nomination of J. P. Wickersham as superintendent of soldiers' orphans.

Mr. DAVIS opposed it as not necessary.

Mr. WHITE reminded the Senators that Col. McFarland's resignation would only date from the confirmation of Mr. Wickersham, and if the House refused to pass the bill there would be a void of the department.

The Speaker ruled that the nomination could not be considered, because the message was at the printers.

NEW CASTLE PASSENGER R. R.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill incorporating the New Castle Passenger Railway Company.

ELECTION REFORM.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a bill securing reform in elections in incorporated companies.

CONTESTED JUDICIAL SEAT.

Mr. ALLEN from the Committee on the Prize vs Lyon Judicial contested election case at Philadelphia, reported in favor of the sitting Judge.

COURT AT JOHNSTOWN.

Mr. PETRIKEN called up the House bill, authorizing Judge Taylor to hold quarter sessions at Johnstown, which Mr. WHITE opposed. Passed by a party vote.

In the afternoon on private calendar, the following Senate bills were called up by the gentlemen named.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. GRAHAM, for the extension of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway. Laid over.

Some gentleman, authorizing the school directors of Oakland sub-district of Pittsburgh to sell real estate and levy a tax. Passed.

Mr. CONNELL, authorizing corporations to contribute for the purchase of bonds for the American Steamship Company.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment requiring the consent of stockholders, and the bill passed.

NEW BRIGHTON GAS CO.

Mr. BUTAN, incorporating the New Brighton Gas Co. Passed.

DIVORCE BILL.

Some gentleman, divorcing Enoch and Mary Madeline Fowler, of Beaver borough, which passed.

The following House bills were called up:

SEWICKLEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. FURMAN: Incorporating the Sewickley Fire Insurance Company of Westmoreland county. Passed.

GAS COMPANY.

Mr. GRAHAM: Supplement for the Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company. Passed.

IRON CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. GRAHAM: Incorporating the Iron City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Passed.

UNION MECHANICS' COMPANY.

Some gentleman: Incorporating the Union Mechanics Company of Pittsburgh. Passed.

ALLEGHENY PRISON.

Some gentleman: Supplement for Allegheny County Prison. Passed.

Mr. WHITE: Extending the limits of Indiana borough. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STEAMSHIP BILL AMENDMENT.

The House receded from the amendment to the American Steamship Bill, non-concurred in by the Senate.

APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following as the Apportionment Committee: Messrs. ELLIOTT, HUMPHREYS, STRAUB, SHERLOCK, SMITH, DAUPHIN, FULTON, BRINGHURST, HEWITT, BUCK, CHALFANT, HEEK, HARVEY, and BOILEAU. In the afternoon, on the private calendar, the following House Bills were passed:

SEWERAGE.

Relative to the construction of sewers in Crosby ... authorizing the Council to erect on ... on private property, which shall be a lien ... the same.

SALARY AND FEE BILL.

Mr. WHITE'S ... salary and fee bill, which was amended by Mr. Robb, who added the County Treasurer to the provisions of the bill, and made the bill apply only to officers coming in for and after ... 1872.

SALARY OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, giving County Commissioners $2,000 salary.

By Mr. KERR, exempting the present Treasurer and requiring Treasurers of Pittsburgh to give bonds to the State on the collection of mercantile taxes.

ALLEGHENY BANK.

Incorporating the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh.

The following Senate bills were passed:

PROTECTION OF GRAVE YARDS.

For the protection of grave yards in Beaver county.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY MIFFLINTOWN FIRE.

Appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Mifflintown fire.

Awful Railroad Disaster!

TWO TRAINS ON FIRE!

They Break Through a Bridge!

DROWNED OR BURNED TO DEATH!

Twenty Lives Lost!

HEART-RENDING SCENES!

[Our dispatches of yesterday contained a brief notice of the railroad disaster on the Hudson River road. No dispatches arrived in season for publication yesterday morning, but the following are the particulars of this distressing accident, so far as known. Ed. GAZETTE.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 7.—An oil train was bound south, and when passing New Hamburg an axle of the oil car was broken, and dragged along the ground till it reached the drawbridge, when striking the timbers it threw the car off its track and upon the Union Pacific track, in the face of the second Pacific express. An attempt was made to stop the express which was then approaching, but there was not time enough.

THE TRAIN IS FLAMES.

It struck, and fragments of the oil car were scattered in every direction, and at once ignited, enveloping the entire express train in flames. The express train was composed of a locomotive, one baggage car, one express car, and five or six sleeping cars. The locomotive was at once buried into the river, and the engineer killed, and the baggage and express cars were piled on top of the engine at the same time.

THE CHICAGO SLEEPING CAR

Was one sheet of flame, and though attempts were made to rescue passengers, it is said that not one got out alive. Two of the other sleeping cars next to it were also wrapped in flames, but the passengers in them all got out safely.

THE BRIDGE TAKES FIRE

Then the bridge took fire, and in less than ten minutes afterwards the whole structure fell, carrying with it the Chicago car and burying it and its inmates out of sight under the water and among the ruins of the locomotive and the express cars.

NO HOPE OF RESCUE.

This terrible result settled all doubts as to the probability of rescuing one dead or alive, and then there was nothing to do till daylight.

THE KILLED.

The names of those killed, thus far known, are Simmons, engineer; Peter Vosburg, conductor of the Chicago car, and a brakeman named Birine. It is also thought that Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of Strangers in New York, and his wife are among the dead, as a gentleman stated they occupied a berth in the Chicago car. Charles Cossum, the conductor of the train, states that there were sixty-five sleeping car tickets, and that fifty-two of them have found owners, indicating that but thirteen persons are missing. Passengers say, however, that the Chicago car contained twenty-five or thirty persons, and that the number of the dead will not be stopped at the break this morning, and the work of recovering the dead bodies has commenced. Coroner Anderson, of Poughkeepsie, has been notified, and is waiting for a train to convey him to the spot.

SHOCKING SCENE.

Upon the bank near the wreck a body was found with the entrails torn out and the head and legs crushed. It has not been identified up to this time.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following are the names, as far as known, of those killed: David Simmons, engineer; Dr. Nancreed, of New York; Mr. Vosburgh, conductor; the sleeping car James Stafford, of New York, baggage master; Vosburgh, porter on the sleeping car; Rev. Mr. Morrill Fowler and his wife and two children, of Batavia, New York; G. Benedict, editor of the *Cleveland Herald*, and in the pockets of Mr. Vosburgh, the conductor, was found a memorandum of the berths taken, containing the names of Mr. Fowler Pease, of Buffalo; Curry Sorbis, a German of Rochester; Dr. Nancreed, of New York, and Benedict, of Cleveland. Nineteen bodies have been recovered, but none have found since twelve o'clock.

The fire from the locomotive had both legs crushed at the ruins this afternoon by timbers falling on him. It is thought he will die. The death list of the accident now foots up fifteen passengers and five railroad employees. The inquest will probably commence to-morrow morning.

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

The following are additional names of the killed: Messrs. W. C. Curry, Erie, Pa.; L. A. Benedict, Cleveland; J. Griffith, Batavia; Mansel Forbush, Wm. F. Pease and wife, of Buffalo; Rollin, Germain, Geo. P. Thompson, E. Lawrence, and Mooney, the brakeman, all of this city.

NEW YORK CITY.

Hotel Proprietor on Trial for Wife-Murder—German Aid Societies—The Bergen Tunnel Trouble—South American News—Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 7, 1871.

ALLEGED MURDERER ON TRIAL.

Jacob Hilbert, a wealthy hotel proprietor, of Camden, New Jersey, is on trial for killing his wife last October.

COLLISION SUIT—LOSS DIVIDED.

In the suits of Wm. H. Reynolds vs. the steamship North Star, and Cornelius Vanderbilt against Wm. H. Reynolds, in the United States Circuit Court, an opinion has been rendered by Judge Woodruff. The suits grew out of a collision, on the night of February 8th, 1866, between the North Star and Ella Warley, and after elaborately reviewing the evidence, the opinion concludes: "Under the influence of mutual fault, loss has been suffered, which, under the law governing Courts of Admiralty, must be shared by both parties."

GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETIES.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Societies of this city and the interior published yesterday an appeal, calling upon the German societies to renew and redouble their efforts in raising funds for the sufferers in Germany. Thus far $200,949.91 have been collected by the General Committee. The whole amount collected by the Germans in the United States it estimated at $750,000.

RAILROAD MATTERS—THE BERGEN TUNNEL IMBROGLIO.

Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railroad Company, Governor Parker, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, shall act as Auditor in the adjustment of the differences between the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies in regard to the use of the Bergen tunnel, and he has also furnished for publication certain instructions to the Superintendent of the Erie Railroad. In view of that proposition, as stated, Gov. Randolph has personally interested himself in the matter, and is already acting as moderator between the contending companies.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Rumor says that Ecuador, Brazil and Peru have formed an alliance against Colombia. The governments of San Salvador and Bolivia have agreed upon a new treaty of amity and commerce.

AUSTRALIA.

Carousal Weather Shipwrecks—New Gold Mine—Harbor Defences—Victorian Parliament Prorogued—Twenty Pound Nuggets Found.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SYDNEY, December 31, 1870.—Extraordinary weather prevailed during the month. At Christmas the weather was cold as winter. There were six days constant rain and heavy gales. The bark Rialto, the brigs Dove and Sarah, the schooners Minnie, Maid of Riverton and Uncle Tom were wrecked on the coast.

A new gold mine has been discovered at Gulgong, yielding very richly. The lead extends three miles. All the ground is occupied.

Fernell's steam mills at Sydney was burned. Loss $50,000.

The harbor defences are being pushed rapidly, in view of European complications.

The Victoria Parliament has been prorogued, and the Governor delivers his speech. No news has been given. The pay of members of the legislature will be fifteen hundred dollars yearly.

The great railway strike has ended. The ringleaders were sentenced to six months imprisonment.

A newly found nugget was found at Eaglewood.

There have been great floods along the Murray, and an immense destruction of property.

CINCINNATI.

A Zealous Colored Man Fires Into a Crowd Leaving a Church—Four People Injured—Collision of Newport Railroad—Death of a Well-known Physician.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 7.—A colored man named Robinson, inflamed by jealousy towards a rival lover of a girl to whom he was attached, posted himself outside the colored church in Glenwood, last night, and when the congregation was dismissed fired into the crowd promiscuously, producing the greatest consternation, wounding serious injuries on four persons named Hensley, Copeland and Busby, also the wife of Busby. Mr. M. Busby was shot through the head and arm and badly hurt. The shooter was provided with a carbine and two six-cylindered revolvers, which were all fired before he was taken. He resisted arrest, but was finally taken into custody by officers. The people are greatly enraged at the inhuman attempt at wholesale murder and fears are entertained that the friends of the injured parties will take summary vengeance.

Subscriptions to the Cincinnati and Rockport Rail Road, are proceeding encouragingly.

Col. George Thompson, prominent Revenue clerk here, died last night. He was once an extensive wholesale dry goods dealer in Philadelphia.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON moved an amendment to the House bill, providing for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of American Independence. The amendment provides that the United States shall incur no expense.

CHARPENNING SWINDLE SMASHED.

Mr. RAMSEY reported back the resolution to rescind the Charpenning resolution with a written report reciting the fraudulent nature of the claim, and exonerating the Postmaster General from any complicity or carelessness. Mr. R.'s resolution passed without objection.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AIR LINE.

The Air Line Railroad bill came up again, but was postponed for the present to allow the consideration of a number of private claims.

QUARTERMASTER'S CLAIMS.

The bill allowing relief to certain citizens of Loudon county, Va., mostly Quakers, for live stock seized by order of General Sheridan in 1864, was passed by ayes 38, nays 10.

AID TO FRANCE.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for steamers to carry supplies to France were concurred in.

BILL VETOED.

A message from the President was received, vetoing the bill for the relief of certain contractors. A vote being again taken in the bill, no quorum was found present, at five P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

CHARPENNING CLAIM—MR. CESSNA EXPLAINS.

Mr. CESSNA made a personal explanation in reference to his connection with the Charpenning case, and contended that it was not true that the claim had been examined and rejected on its merits by Postmaster Gales, Blair, Holt or Kendale—they had refused to consider it, as it had been decided by their predecessor, Postmaster Brown. He asserted positively that part of the money due Charpenning was still unpaid, and declared most solemnly that he had never received, or agreed to receive, nor had ever been offered in this case, or any other, a single farthing for any official act of his except the salary attached to the position which he occupied.

Mr. HILL asked unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. DAWES and FARNSWORTH desired to obtain the floor, to reply to Mr. Cessna.

Mr. McGREW objected, and insisted on the regular order of business.

Mr. DAWES hoped there was no arrangement between McGrew and Cessna by which all reply was to be forestalled.

Mr. McGREW subsequently withdrew his objection in order to let him make a statement, but Mr. ARNELL renewed it.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Mr. STILES asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy for information as to the sales of arms, munitions, ordnance and ordnance stores since the 15th of July, 1870; whether such sales were made at public auction or privately, and without advertisement or competition.

Mr. ARNOLD objected, and called for the regular order of business.

PROTEST AGAINST THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a resolution of the Cincinnati City Council protesting against the Newport bridge, and praying its modification so as not to obstruct the navigation of the Ohio river.

OLD CLAIMS NOT TO BE RE-OPENED.

Mr. COBURN from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reporting a bill providing that no accounts or claims shall be further adjusted by the accounting officers of the Government, shall be re-opened without authority specially given by law, and forbidding the counting officers to act on any account or claim which shall not have been presented within six years from the date on which it originated, unless the person having the claim was an infant, "feme covert" or a lunatic. The second section forbids any person who is or has been an officer, clerk or employe in the public service, to act as agent or attorney in the prosecution of claims before the Department, or any branch thereof, in which they had served, or from which they derive or impart knowledge acquired by him officially in aid of claims against the United States.

After discussion the bill was amended so as to provide that it shall not apply to any claim of loyal men, arising in States formerly in insurrection, which by opinion of the court could not be finally settled and adjusted, and that all other claims shall be presented within six years from the passage of the act.

The second section was amended so as to apply only to persons who had been employes of the government within three years.

The bill thus amended passed.

WEST POINT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ASPER, of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report of testimony taken in regard to the expulsion of three cadets at West Point Academy. The report was read in full. It gives a detailed history of the case, and closes with a resolution directing the restoration of the cadets, Baird, Barnes and Fleckenger, on the first of June next, and

DISMISSAL OF THE LEADERS

And ringleaders of the affair, and the trial of other members of the first class who participated in the affair, by court-martial if necessary, and to consider it postponed until Tuesday, the 14th.

THE BERLIN MISSION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President calling attention to the recent establishment in Germany of a political institution analagous in its character to those of the United States, and recommending that the charter of the office of the Secretary of the Legation at Berlin be reasonably increased to the same as now allowed in London and Paris.

The recommendation was read with laughter on the Democratic side of the House.

REPORT ON THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the income tax, and asked that it be made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice that on Thursday next, immediately after the reading of the journal, he would move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reaching the bill, which could only be done by a majority vote laying aside *seriatim* each of the seventeen bills having precedence on the calendar.

PETITION AGAINST FURTHER LAND GRANTS.

Messrs. WOOD, HOLMAN, MORGAN, REEVES & and others presented petitions from citizens of New York for a law to prevent further land grants to other corporations' and to preserve the public domain for actual settlers.

NATIONAL EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. HAUSE then proceeded to consideration of the bill reported by the House from the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a system of National Education, the bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Superintendant of National schools in each state, at a salary of $3,000, who shall divide his state into as many divisions as the state has representatives in Congress, and for each of these divisions there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, a District Superintendent, at a salary of $2,000. The divisions to be divided into school districts, with a local Superintendent for each district, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than three dollars per day, for the time actually employed. The local Superintendent is to select a place for school-houses, and purchase or hire it in the name of the United States, school books to be purchased by the State superintendent, and furnished by the Commissioner of Education, and are to be furnished free to those unable to pay. No books shall be used, and no instruction given tending the peculiar tenets of any religious sect. The Secretary of the Treasury to provide rules in conformity with law, providing for the payment of teachers, land, school houses and other objects designed by the bill. The Commissioner of Education is to make an annual report to Congress, and prescribe rules for the government of Superintendents and Inspectors. A direct tax of $50,000,000 to be imposed, and apportioned among the States; the sum to be raised in each State to be expended for the purposes of education in that State. The act to take effect July 1st, 1871, but any State may in lieu of paying the tax, provide for suitable evidence of education of all children within the borders, and if the President be satisfied at the expiration of twelve months, that there is established in that State, a suitable system of common schools, no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers, or the assessment of a tax therein.

MR. HOAR'S SPEECH ON THE BILL.

Mr. HOAR addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He declared at the conclusion that he had not, in preparing the bill, thought that any part is of a political character. He believed the country was going to perish, just as sure as a root that was rotten at the core would perish, if Congress did not deal with that terrible and tremendous evil, ignorance.

The bill went over till to-morrow.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a deficiency bill. It was made the special order for Friday next.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Kelsey, of New York, Niblack and Poland as a Conference Committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The House, at half-past four, adjourned.

COLUMBUS, O.

Free Trade Resolutions—Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad—Divorce Law Modified.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., February 7.—The free trade resolution was discussed in the Senate this morning, and after being modified so as to favor a moderate tariff was adopted.

The bill passed the Senate granting the right of way to the Mansfield, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company through the State land west of Columbus and conveying seven acres of land for $2,400.

A bill was introduced in the House to modify the divorce laws so that it will not be necessary to prove personal violence and absence for three years in order to make sufficient cause for divorce.

OMAHA, NEB.

The Indians Don't Want to Work—Prefer to Live on the Government—Won't let Lines be Open to Montana—They are Fed to Keep them from Game.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, January 7.—It is reported that the two or three thousand Indians who are loitering around Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and being subsisted by the Government, could procure plenty of game if they chose, but prefer to be fed in idleness. As it is, they decline to go upon a reservation and work, and will not permit any whites to go north of the Platte, or permit a line of communication with Montana to be established through their country. They are being fed that they may not murder and steal.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Bordeaux Decree Annulled!

PRUSSIAN CHARITY DELAYS!

Flour Almost Gone!

NO BREAD NEXT SUNDAY!

Seditious Mutterings in the City!

THE WAR CONTRIBUTION!

Gambetta in Bad Odor!

THE GOVERNMENT A CHAOS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

THE PARIS GOVERNMENT REVOKES GAMBETTA'S DECREE.

PARIS, February 6.—A decree, signed by all the Ministers here, has been promulgated, annulling Gambetta's decree on electoral disabilities. It maintains the supreme authority of the Paris Government, and declares that the elections shall be unrestricted.

THE SUCCESSFUL PARTY UNKNOWN.

It is believed that neither the Government of National Defence, the Red Republicans, nor the Imperialists have any chance of carrying the elections.

THE MODERATE PARTY MOST IN FAVOR.

The public favor the moderate party, condemn the weakness of the Government, and complain that they were not consulted on the capitulation and armistice.

ARRIVAL OF DEPUTIES.

BORDEAUX, February 7.—M. M. Ballatin, Garnier Pages and Emmanuel Arago arrived here this morning from Paris.

TROOPS REVIEWED.

The Prefect of Lyons yesterday reviewed a corps of ten thousand troops, all of whom are from Alsace and and Lorraine.

OCCUPIED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

The Prussians have occupied the town of Lous Le Saulor, the chief town in the Department of Jura.

THE BORDEAUX DECREE ANNULLED.

BORDEAUX, February 7.—Members of the Government who have arrived here from Paris telegraphed to the Ministers of all departments, last night, the decree annulling the Bordeaux decree of the 31st of January, relative to the organization of municipal bodies incompatible with the principle of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of the 29th of January is maintained.

[Herald Special.]

PARIS, February 3.—Col. Piezza, accused of inciting a revolt on the night of the 27th of January, by calling the 11th Legion to arms, was brought before a court-martial yesterday, but the court declared itself incompetent to try him.

PARIS WITHOUT BREAD.

Flour will be exhausted by Saturday and on Sunday Paris will be without bread.

THE WAR CONTRIBUTION.

The Bank of France advances 220,000,000 francs to pay the city's war contribution. The city will issue bonds to replace the loan.

DUCROT NOT WOUNDED.

General Ducrot was not wounded. He fancies he is mentioned as a candidate for the National Assembly.

Great fears are expressed that Paris may after the capitulation, suffer from horrors of actual starvation. This, coupled with fears of violence from the ultra mob, makes the most respectable portion of the people long even for the presence of the Prussians for protection.

Feeling against Gambetta is much increased. If he pursues his revolutionary course, he will certainly be outlawed.

PRUSSIAN DELAY IN REVICTUALLING PARIS.

LONDON, February 7.—The morning *Post* publishes a special dispatch from Calais, February 6th, which says the Prussians show a disposition to retard the revictualing of Paris. Nine trains loaded with provisions for that city have been sent back by them at Amiens though the line is entirely clear.

THE BRITISH HELPING.

The *Post* says that the British war office and admiralty are actively assisting the efforts to revictual Paris.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS IN PARIS.

The London *Telegraph* has the following information from the inside of Paris, Feb. 3d: "Seditious meetings are held in various halls are becoming more demonstrative. Some speakers in the last and trial of those who surrendered the city.

The Liberal Republican Committee has declared that the Government of the 4th of September should be arraigned by the National Assembly to render an account of their conduct in the defence of Paris, and give reasons for agreeing to the armistice.

CITIZENS DECLINE TO SURRENDER THEIR PROVINCES.

The committee also declare that no treaty ratifying the cession of Alsace and Lorraine should be signed, and that Paris should continue the defence and refuse to capitulate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Bill to Repeal the Income Tax—Committee Vote on the Same—Deficiency and Appropriation Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1871.

BILL TO REPEAL THE INCOME TAX.

The House Committee on Ways and Means at its meeting this morning decided by a vote of 6 to 4 to report a bill repealing the income tax.

SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations have adopted the recommendation of the Secretary of State, asking for the appropriation of $36,000 to meet the increased expenses of the legation at Paris, consequent upon the war. Also, $5,000 for the salary of the minister, and also the increased expenses of the legation at London, Berlin, and Madrid, resulting from the same cause. The Committee has also agreed to appropriate $45,000 for the extension of the Government Printing Office on Delaware avenue and $200,000 for the erection of a fire proof building on the Treasury grounds for the Treasury Note Printing Bureau.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations have perfected a deficiency bill. It appropriates $90,277.36 on account of $2,756,000 for expenses of collecting revenue from customs. Of the aggregate sum, there are $719,424 for the twelve months, thus there is established in that State, a suitable system of common schools, no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers, or the assessment of a tax therein.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Barber Lewis, appraiser of merchandise at Memphis, Tenn.; M. Mobily, Iowa, principal of public lands; Jas. H. Jerome, register of land office at East Saginaw, Mich.; Edmund Browning, register of land office at Indianapolis.

COMMITTEE VOTE ON THE INCOME TAX BILL.

The following is the vote of the Committee of Ways and Means' report on the bill repealing the income tax:

YEAS—Hooper, Brooks, McCarthy, Kelly and Orth.

NAYS—Maynard, Allison, Marshall and Blair.

There was much discussion on the subject, and it will excite much debate in the House.

PLEASONTON'S LATE CONVIVIALITIES CRITICISED.

The dining and wining of Commissioner Pleasonton in New York the other day by prominent stockbrokers and speculators has given rise to severe criticism inside and out of the Capital, coming on the heels of his decision against bondholders and capitalists and his efforts in behalf of the repeal of the cents and others. Of the Principal and the income tax, in which New York merchants are largely interested, as the repeal would relieve them of three and one-half millions of tax. It is charged that his administration is for a class and not for the whole country.

WESTERN CONGRESSMEN INDIGNANT.

Western Congressmen are especially indignant, and threaten to have the affairs of the Revenue Department overhauled unless the present Commissioner is changed.

ACCUSED OF SAVING AT THE SPILE AND WASTING AT THE BUNG.

This point is made on his management. On the 1st of January, Commissioner Pleasonton determined, on consultation, to reduce expenses in the Assessors' offices in the whole country, twenty thousand dollars, and on the same day he made a decision in regard to the tax on undivided profits, dividends, interest and coupons of companies and corporations, which will at the present time lose the Government three millions of dollars. This decision is mainly in the interest of the New York bondholders and capitalists, and was made against the opinion and protest of the best law officers of the bureau.

ALLEGED LOSSES TO GOVERNMENT.

It is alleged by the best informed western public men here, that the total amount of taxes lost to the government by the reversal of the decisions of the former commissioner, since Pleasonton came in, amounts in round numbers to twelve millions of dollars, and the decisions have been made against the advice of the chief legal officer of the department. Everything is now settled by the New York *Standard*, and western Congressmen think it a revival of the old revenue rings, which were broken up by the administration, through Commissioner Delano.

STARVING FRANCE!

Appeal to our Citizens.

AID SOLICITED!

The New York Chamber of Commerce Committee has forwarded to us for publication, the following appeal in behalf of the suffering people of France, to which we earnestly invite the attention of our readers:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:—In behalf of the suffering population of France, the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, to organize measures of relief for the suffering population of France, is now prepared to receive contributions of money and supplies, which will be gratefully acknowledged. The Committee appeals to the American people for this object, in the sacred name of charity, and for that alone. It does not wish to refer to the merits of the conflict which has arisen between the great nations of Germany and France, for it believes that division on these points should cease in presence of such suffering and want.

The German army, with a noble magnanimity, and setting an example which is worthy of our admiration, have shared their scanty rations with their starving foes. Let it not be said that we of our abundance have done less than they.

The French have been engaged in a war of a most destructive character. It has drawn fearfully on their resources, exhausted their supplies and crippled their industries. In the agricultural districts the last year's crop was a short one, and the present one was harvested only in part, and part of what was gathered has since been destroyed or appropriated to the use of the army. Their land has been the scene of numerous battles of terrible magnitude, and the horrors of war have been brought to their very doors. An immediate supply of food is needed for the starving population, and farmers must have seed to plant in the fields in the spring, or the crops of next season will not be forthcoming. Unless speedy action is taken for the relief of the inhabitants, intense misery and destruction must prevail. While other nations are moving in this work of true humanity, shall it be said that Americans stood idly by and extended no helping hand to the French people in their hour of distress? Our duty forbids us to be indifferent to their appeal for relief. Charity that gives quickly is a double charity, and the committee therefore cannot too strongly impress on all the necessity of prompt action. Every day lost in the progress of the spring will, it is hoped, be sent by farmers of the West, for the proper purchase of seed, and future arrangements will be made. The Committee calls on its fellow-citizens everywhere to join in the work of humanity and charity, and to immediately organize in every city, town and village, at once and earnestly, and to forward contributions without delay, and it feels assured that this appeal to the benevolence of all will receive an earnest and generous response.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.

Remittances in money which will be transmitted to Paris without delay, can be made to Charles Lanier, Treasurer, No. 27 Pine street.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 7, 1871.

River twenty-six feet six inches, falling rapidly. Arrived: Wild Duck from St. Louis. Charger, Evansville, Dove No. 2, from Kentucky river, J. W. Garrett from Riverside. Departed: Wild Duck for Pittsburgh, Minnie for St. Louis, St. Charles for Pittsburgh, Belfast for New Orleans. Cloudy. Drizzling rain and thawing. Business dull.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Chilly and disagreeable, sleeting and rain this afternoon; cloudy and damp to-night. River falling slowly; eight feet scant in Indiana Chute, ten feet in the Canal; freights scarce. Arrived: Sam S. Hale, from Memphis; R. W. Strader, from New Orleans; Brilliant, from Gallipolis; Leslie Combs, from Pittsburgh; Dispatch, and R. W. Strader, for Cincinnati. The Virginia leaves for New Orleans to-morrow, the Wiggins on Wednesday.

CAIRO, February 7.—Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans for Pittsburgh, at 10 P. M. Alice Dean, Memphis for Cincinnati, at 10 P. M. C. Yaeger, Cairo to New Orleans, at 11 P. M. Mary McDonald, Memphis to St. Louis, at 11 P. M. A. Champion, Cincinnati to Memphis, at 1 A. M. Alexander Mitchell, New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 7 A. M. Baltic, Louisville to St. Louis, at 11 A. M. Brown, at 11 A. M. to Memphis at 1 P. M.; Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh to St. Louis at 1; Antelope, Louisville to St. Louis at 5; Empress of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis at 5. River stationary—slight rain and snow. This afternoon cloudy with mercury at 42 deg.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—River falling, with ten and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold and rainy. Arrived—John Lansden, from Cairo; Eldyville, from Evansville; Hughes from Upper Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Arrived: Continental, Cairo; Jas. Howard, Louisville. Departed: Dexter, Mobile with barges. Wm. J. Lewis, and Liberty with barges, Cincinnati; Glengoe, Louisville.

VICKSBURGH, February 7.—Weather cloudy and cool. River rising rapidly. Up: Julia, St. Joseph; Mollie Able, Northwestern. Down: Lorena and Legal Tender.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of the Rescued of the Crew of the U. S. vessel Saginaw—An Australian Convict gets up in the World—Australian Papers try to pull him Down.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7.—An arrived steamer, Moses Taylor, from Honolulu brings among other passengers, the remainder of the crew of the U. S. steamer Saginaw. Four of the crew died. All the remainder were rescued.

Hon. Vogel, Postmaster General of New Zealand, and thirty-four others from New Zealand were also passengers.

Australian papers discovered that party going under the name of Dickson, who recently visited New Zealand and effected an agreement for subsidizing an Australian line of steamers is Wm. W. L. McCorm, an Australian convict, and republish the record of his trial, conviction and sentence for forgery, checking largely over the imposition practiced on New Zealanders. He recently visited Chicago in the interest of the line, and is now in Washington.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Union Prayer Meeting—Female Seminary—Examination—A Nice Time—Claims of the Institution—Public Schools Examination—Principal and Teachers—Hon. Wm. Parsons His Lecture—The "Gazette"—How Estimated, &c.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 7, 1871.

Week before last the Young Men's Christian Association inaugurated a series of union prayer meetings. The result felt short of anticipations. The weather was very unfavorable; many of our people were prevented from attending. Last week was a busy time with us. For three days there was an examination at the female seminary. Part of it was written, part oral. The ladies' examination gave evidence that they lack neither brains nor application to study, and that they are not under the drill of incompetent teachers. Several essays were read of no mean merit.

On Thursday evening Mrs. O. Hanna, the Principal, gave her pupils a party. Each young lady had privilege to invite one gentleman—who had each teacher. This furnished the party with gentlemen. The evening was spent delightfully. At ten o'clock came the refreshments. They were liberally discussed and most thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Hanna's parties are always first class in every respect. She knows exactly how to get them up.

By eleven o'clock the dispersion began, and soon the Seminary was left in its usual quiet.

We really think we have reason to boast of this institution. It has a history of which it can be justly proud. It is now doing a noble work. Its aim is to impart a sound and practical education to its pupils. In this it does not fail to succeed.

It has a good corps of teachers—they are competent and faithful. The facilities for teaching are excellent. The teachers of both vocal and instrumental music are thoroughly qualified.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the nominations for which districts no election in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 10th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
H. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
jan27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@111¾.

JAMES RANDALL, in retiring from the control of the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, congratulates himself with the fact that while he commenced his editorial writings at the time the Federal soldiery insulted Augusta with their presence, he closes his editorial career at a time when Georgia had won a grand victory for the rights. He evidently regards both these facts from the same stand point—and so do we.

THAT the Louisville *Courier-Journal* should find itself a general object of attack by Kentucky Democratic journals is not surprising. It has bravely taken up the cause of the present, and advocated not only an acceptance of the situation, but has gone further and advanced progressive ideas. This was too much for the Democracy of Kentucky, and a new journal is to be started thoroughly orthodox. It is a little matter of surprise that the Northern Democratic journals keep so quiet about the affair. It can only be accounted for on the ground that they are afraid to express any opinion.

JUDGING by the telegrams from Europe yesterday, the prospects of the Orleans family are brightening in France. However this may be, it is well that the chances of the *Reds* are not good, for those are the representatives of the Dantons and the Marats, or we might call them the French prototypes of the roughs and rowdies of our own great cities, and no more horrible fate could be imagined than would be that of Paris and France, if the reins of power were given into such hands to drive over that desolated and heart-broken land. The anarchy and horrors of the first revolution would almost certainly follow.

THERE would really seem to have been no blame to be attached to any one for the horrible disaster on the Hudson River Railroad. A chain of unusual incidents resulted in a catastrophe so terrible that the heart sickens at its mere mental contemplation. But this is only the latest of a series of accidents of the most fatal nature upon various lines of travel throughout the land, and, since such things never occur in France and Germany, there must surely be some available means for preventing them, and there ought by this time to be enough aching-hearted widows and orphans, resulting from these disasters, to send out a cry loud enough to demand the attention of our legislators to this weak point in the carrying systems of the country.

THE action of the House in returning the Senate bill relative to the repeal of the Income tax has raised a question that will probably be as long as a suit in Chancery. That it has arisen in connection with the Income tax is to be seriously regretted, as it may affect any bill on that subject. Would it not be as well for the question to be allowed to rest at present, and general attention turned to the tax, over which a nation is crying for relief? Dignity is a huge giant, and we are very much afraid, should the Senate decide that it had original jurisdiction over the reduction of taxation, that it will not consent to compromise its dignity by listening to anything from the House, until that body has made the amende honorable. It is to be hoped such will not be the case, but that the people at large will come in for some little share of Congressional favor.

IN LESS than one month the present session of Congress will close. Whether any more will be done in the coming thirty days than has been performed there thus far, remains to be seen. If there is not, however, about as little will have been accomplished during this session as any body of men could succeed in doing in the same time. McCarthy, however, has returned. His absence gave rise to many expressions of opinion far from being creditable, but his return may settle all the vexed questions over the report of the Committee. It has always been declared that on the repeal of the Income tax, the Committee was a tie, and that McCarthy's vote was absolutely required for repeal. His vote can now be had, and it is earnestly to be hoped that no more time will be wasted. The people all over the country demand that the tax should be repealed, and the sooner it is done the better.

MICHIGAN has abolished Grand Juries. The District Attorney almost supplies the place of Grand Jury, and when he does not deem the evidence sufficient on which to draw the preliminary information, he is required to report the case, with the evidence to the Circuit Judge. There is one feature of this law, no matter what opinion may be entertained with reference to the abolition of Grand Juries, that will commend itself to the mind of every man. Under our State law, a prisoner arrested after the adjournment of the Grand Jury, and who is unable to procure bail, must be in prison until the next term in order to have a bill found against him. He is then arraigned, and frequently the plea of "guilty" is entered. The law to which we have referred as being in force in Michigan, gives to the Judge the right to arraign a prisoner, and if his plea is "guilty" his sentence can at once be passed upon him, without his being compelled to await the action of a Grand Jury at the next session. We believe that the Wisconsin Legislature has a similar bill before it.

CADET SMITH.

When Mr. Porter, Republican, asked leave to offer a resolution, inquiring what legislation was necessary to prevent Cadet Smith, colored, from being ill treated and persecuted at West Point, Mr. Eldridge, Democrat, said, "*I object; that nigger has already made fuss enough.*"

For this ill-natured and malevolent expression there cannot be offered the slightest excuse. It has its foundation in deep-seated antipathy, and is a fair warning to colored men, of what may be expected from Democracy, should it ever get into National power. There is very little doubt resting in the mind of any rational man, that Cadet Smith has been persecuted and abused. He is the first colored Cadet. It is very important that no false precedent should be established in his case. If he is to be overridden and trampled on with impunity because of his color, what hope can there be for any other of his race hereafter, who is ambitious enough to seek a similar appointment. If he has not been abused and persecuted, by both officers and Cadets, why not let it be known?

The officers of West Point Academy have shown themselves absolutely untrustworthy in the action taken with reference to the first class, and this one fact ought to be sufficient to arouse a spirit of inquiry. Certain it is, that if they bear the same malevolence towards color, that Eldridge evidently does, Smith has been abused and persecuted. A plain objection, without the vulgarity evinced by Eldridge would have been well enough, but the manner in which he objects, shows the real cause of that objection. Let there be an investigation.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The peace prospects of France are not in any way encouraging or hopeful. The fact that there are two Governments, is enough to lead to most terrible disorder. Gambetta at Bordeaux and Favre at Paris, are in antagonism. Favre has declared that he will rescind the decree issued by Gambetta. Thus at the very outset we have a conflict of opinion and on one of the most vital interests to the future of France. Gambetta represents a strange Republic, one that is restricted, and over which hangs a cloud of restraint so directly opposite to the freedom advocated by such a Government, that to call it a Republic, is a very weak joke. Favre, insists that the election for the Candidates to the Assembly shall be untrammeled. Amid all this conflict of opinion comes the rumor that a Monarchy is inevitable, or on the other hand a savage and relentless war. Prussia is becoming discouraged, and is drifting into the firm belief that a resumption of the war will be the only end to the present armistice, and a war that is to take the character of extermination. Instead of the excitement becoming less, it is growing in intensity. The Government at Paris denounces that at Bordeaux, and even should an Assembly be convened, there is little promise of aught else than riot and disorder. Gambetta is not now, nor has he ever been the one to hold in his hands the destinies of the French nation. That he is unreliable is beyond all doubt, and the citizens are fast realizing this fact. A general revolution in France is most likely, and should that occur, Bonaparte will be put on the throne and kept there by Prussian bayonets.

THE FIRST CLASS.

The Examining Committee of the West Point, First Class outrage, it is reported, has recommended the dismissal of all of the Class save four, and that the officers of the Institution be censured. The excuse given by the First Class is simply ridiculous, and we have been no little astonished at some of our prominent journals palliating the offense by reason of the excuse given. Who made that First Class judges over the rest? It is disgraceful to the Institution to assert that lying has become of such frequent practice, and so slight the punishment inflicted, that a whole class of Cadets were compelled to take the matter in hand, and violate all law and decency in the manner they did, in order that the liars might receive adequate punishment. It will be remembered that the virtuous indignation of one of the Cadets against Smith, was called forth, according to his testimony, by the fact that Smith would prevaricate. *That* Cadet was not of the First Class, but of the Fourth, in which, if his testimony be true, there is just as much indignation against a Cadet for prevaricating as there is in the First. We do not know who are numbered among the four favored ones, nor do we care. The Institution is a National one, and there should be a decision with regard to this outrage that will sustain the dignity of the Nation. Favoritism should not be allowed to creep in, and while we would not desire to see any one punished because he happened to belong to the First Class, we do hope that every one engaged in that disgraceful affair will be promptly dealt with. If this cannot be done, the sooner the Institution is closed the better for the Nation's credit.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* propounds a few plain questions to the Democrats of Missouri. For some weeks past the *Journal* has been in hot water, because it desired to advocate allowing negroes to testify as witnesses, and it has been sharply assailed by Democracy for the effort. It has finally turned, however, on its opponents and desires to know:

Are there not gangs of masked outlaws among us?

Do these outlaws, or do they not, prey upon the negro portion of the population?

Are their acts, or are they not, prejudicial to the interests of us all, to the Democratic party and to State rights?

We believe that no Democratic politician or press in the State will deny any one of these questions. They are admitted by every one. There is hardly a Democratic newspaper in Kentucky that has not asserted them as earnestly as we have. In this we are in full accord with the sentiment of the most orthodox local Democratic elements. In what, therefore, have we gone astray?

It has gone astray in the eyes of the "white man's" party in endeavoring to find a remedy for these outrages. Admit it all to be true, that the negro portion of the population of that state has been cruelly abused, pillaged and murdered, Democracy, true Democracy, thinks it serves them right. It wants no remedy, does not propose to have any, and will ex communicate any Democratic journal that dares to offer a suggestion of the kind. And then such a remedy as the journal proposes. The right of negroes to testify. Why, it is overturning the "white man's" party altogether. It is revolution. It upturns the vital principles of Democracy that went to sleep a dozen years ago to the merry crack of the whip and the clash of fetters, and has not yet sufficiently aroused itself to realize the fact, that *all* men are free. Let a negro testify against a white man? The idea is simply absurd in the eyes of the Democracy, and he who dares to offer it need count himself no longer in their ranks. This is where the *Journal* has gone astray. Democracy may admit that the murder of a black man is wrong, but it does not in the opinion of that party warrant any such grave innovation as to allow a *negro* to testify against a white man.

ANOTHER SPECIAL BILL.

Our special correspondent at Harrisburg has duly notified our readers that a strong and persistent attempt is being made to force a bill through the Legislature to create an additional official paper in this county, in which legal advertising shall be published at the expense of litigants. We are not informed that any limit has been fixed to the prices which shall be paid for advertising in this new candidate for public favors. But we do know that by the terms of the bill, the advertising of legal notices, and other matters in the paper referred to is made *imperative*. This we hold to be oppressive. Why should litigants be compelled to advertise in a journal that is never seen outside the office of the practising attorneys of this county? Indeed, it is doubtful whether it is taken by one-half of the members of the bar. The legislation contemplated does not relieve of, but imposes a burden, which would be grossly unjust. The same attempt has been made on several occasions, but on each occasion signally failed, and we are sure it cannot, because it should not, succeed now. The bill provides that, "*in addition*" to appearing in the papers appointed to do the county printing, all legal notices shall appear in a lawyer's journal, which is never seen by the people, and an advertisement in which would be of no benefit to any one, but a serious loss to those who would be compelled to foot the bill. Our legislators are not prepared, certainly, to impose this additional burden on the people, and especially when it works no good to any one except the proprietor of the journal which would receive the patronage. The gentleman who offered the bill is convinced that it is oppressive in its character, in that it imposes an additional and unnecessary expense upon those who may have to engage in civil litigation. He therefore had the good sense to object it off the calendar at that time, but it has since passed the House.

Why then should this bill be pressed so strenuously now, when it has failed, for good and solid reasons, so frequently before? The Republican party has pledged itself to reform. Let it redeem its pledges, and not seek to impose additional burdens on the people. The feeling of every one with whom we have conversed, except those who are personally interested, is that our legislators should use all their influence to defeat the bill. Should they fail to use their influence in this direction they will be held to a strict accountability by their constituents.

CHURCH ETIQUETTE.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: There are few localities where any little defects in the armor of good breeding, with which ladies and gentlemen are clothed, so surely show themselves as in church. The sanctuary gives you so many opportunities for dispesing of little accumulations of spitefulness and ill-will, and supplies so many covers for little acts of unkindness that the temptation to take advantage of them is not always the least of those from which we pray to be delivered.

As we walk up the steps we are prone to feel the faint glimmering of a glow of righteousness and sanctity within us, which not unfrequently has somewhat to do with the sweetness of the smile with which we greet the unprepossessing damsel for whom we politely open the door, or with the amount of condescension with which we salute the humble brother, who, weary with the discomforts of a week of petty trade, stands for a moment in the vestibule before seeking his weekly resting place. But this begins to be dissipated as, after being shown to a seat by the sexton, we begin to look about us and note what people of our set are there, who is sitting with whom, and to exchange smiles of recognition with such desirable people of our acquaintance as may chance to encounter our gaze. The entrance of the surpliced clergyman and his moment of silent devotion may bring back a little of the holy awe, if our eyes are not too busy elsewhere, but it all goes when the proprietor of the pew stands at the door and we blandly insist upon stepping out and ushering him in before us, thus securing the comfortable corner for ourselves. Then, if the man immediately in front of us happens to be an adherent of another denomination of Christians, and undertakes to shew his superiority by sitting bolt upright when the rest are bowed in at least the semblance of prayer, with what devout energy we bend forward, bringing our plaits head on head, conscious force betwixt his unsuspecting and unprepared shoulders. There is a moment of triumph as he involuntarily leans forward out of our reach while we audibly confess that "we have done things which we ought not to have done;" but if he be a man of spirit he soon settles steadily upon his first position, and then, although the consciousness that our well pomatumed locks are ruining his broad cloth may prove a soothing balm, yet we know that his broad back is obliterating the parting of our hair, and we feel certain that to the interesting and interested maiden across the aisle, the side of whose head rests on her delicate handkerchief on the back of the pew, but whose eyes are mysteriously fixed upon our contest, it must be very evident that the owner of the back may be as unconscious of our presence as he looks, whilst we, with our eyes in our head, must know of his existence. So we leave the field to our enemy and inwardly reflect on the lack of good breeding shown by persons who go to a church and refuse to conform to its regulations. And who will cast the first stone at us if, when comfortably lolling at our ease during the reading of the lesson, our outstretched feet happen to encounter the new feeling hat beneath that pew in front and, after assiduously scraping it the wrong way, or every way we vigorously shove it as far as we can, just before it is proper to rise for the purpose of praising the Lord?

Few of us are able, even though we may escape meeting with one of these christians of another branch of the church to piously and with true christian fortitude, pursue the even tenor of our reading of the psalter, if by chance an immediate neighbor, having high ideas of his own abilities, reads the responses according to his own ideas of elocution and in a voice loud enough to kindly drown the less properly schooled ones about him. Yet if we ourselves happen to be the elocutionist, we are apt to think that the others ought to accept our guidance.

Perhaps there are things that are more agreeable than being ourselves opposed to genuflexions while fearlessly proclaiming our faith, to feel the head of the boy brother behind us gently scoring the middle seam of our spotless coat. Perhaps there may be things that are pleasanter than to sit in the vicinity of one who, advocating congregational singing, joins with a will in the artistic solo or duett of our high priced choir, or perchance to be near a ritualist who audibly intones the responses when we do not. But these are not all of the opportunities for giving relief to a week of etiquette. You may, coming in late, quietly take a seat near the door, and then greet with indignant frowns those who, coming in later, let a draught of cold air in through the door, and upon your turning back from the task to the furnace *register*, and as soon as you feel quite warm and comfortable, shut off the heat which was just beginning to penetrate to the arctic regions of the church, in whose tropics you have found a seat. You may listen to the appeals of the pastor for aid in adorning the building with wreaths and flowers for one of the festivals of the Church, and although neglecting to attend to the appeals, be loud in your denunciation of the meagerness of the garniture; or harsh in your criticisms of the lack of taste displayed.

But there are so many things which may or may not be done, which break through the thin outer coat of good breeding, and which, although requiring too much space for reference here, will at once suggest themselves to all, that we will content ourselves with thus merely showing what an excellent matter is the study of church etiquette to all of the many who go to the sanctuary for other than purely devotional purposes.

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE.

MESSRS EDITORS GAZETTE: I was mighty glad to see that our Allegheny Park Commissioners had petitioned the Legislature to consign Rothermel's picture of the battle of Gettysburg to their custody, and that they pledged themselves to erect a fire-proof and otherwise suitable building for its reception, with the object of throwing it open to free public exhibition.

The Park Commissioners are very public spirited gentlemen, and as they have abundant wealth among them, they can and will do the handsome thing and the Legislature would do us an act of grace by voting it to their care, especially as some of the newspapers hint that if the Commissioners get the picture it will be but a nucleus to a great free gallery of paintings which they design to bestow upon us.

There is only one consideration that over clouds my otherwise perfect happiness at the prospect of securing this delightful addition to our park, and that is the knowledge that our smoky atmosphere will soon make sad inroads upon its delicacy of color and strength of effect, and in a few years will reduce the picture to one of uniform dark gray tone. But as the gentlemanly Commissioners are going to foot the bill, I will not indulge in any uncomfortable thoughts about the future.

Perhaps there are things that are more agreeable than, being ourselves opposed to genuflexions while fearlessly proclaiming our faith, to feel the head of the boy brother behind us gently scoring the middle seam of our spotless coat. Perhaps there may be things that are pleasanter than to sit in the vicinity of one who, advocating congregational singing, joins with a will in the artistic solo or duett of our high priced choir, or perchance to be near a ritualist who audibly intones the responses when we do not. But these are not all of the opportunities for giving relief to a week of etiquette. You may, coming in late, quietly take a seat near the door, and then greet with indignant frowns those who, coming in later, let a draught of cold air in through the door, and upon your turning back from the task to the furnace *register*, and as soon as you feel quite warm and comfortable, shut off the heat which was just beginning to penetrate to the arctic regions of the church, in whose tropics you have found a seat. You may listen to the appeals of the pastor for aid in adorning the building with wreaths and flowers for one of the festivals of the Church, and although neglecting to attend to the appeals, be loud in your denunciation of the meagerness of the garniture; or harsh in your criticisms of the lack of taste displayed.

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The Park Commissioners are very public spirited gentlemen, and as they have abundant wealth among them, they can and will do the handsome thing and the Legislature would do us an act of grace by voting it to their care, especially as some of the newspapers hint that if the Commissioners get the picture it will be but a nucleus to a great free gallery of paintings which they design to bestow upon us.

There is only one consideration that over clouds my otherwise perfect happiness at the prospect of securing this delightful addition to our park, and that is the knowledge that our smoky atmosphere will soon make sad inroads upon its delicacy of color and strength of effect, and in a few years will reduce the picture to one of uniform dark gray tone. But as the gentlemanly Commissioners are going to foot the bill, I will not indulge in any uncomfortable thoughts about the future.

P. S.—Somebody, who I suspect is no friend of the Commissioners, insinuates that they don't intend to buy any pictures *with their own money*, at all, nor even to build the fire proof house. I just write this to show you how ill-natured some people are. But they ought to know that the Park Commissioners have no more right to build fire proof houses and open picture galleries, at the expense of our over-taxed citizens, than you or I have, and that they are too intelligent to attempt such a thing. We are therefore bound to believe that they really design to make us the recipients of such a monument of their liberality and taste as will add largely to the attractiveness of the Park, and challenge the profound gratitude of our people.

ALLEGHENIAN.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, Kansas, January 27.

In this State there are more advocates of the rights of women to vote than there are in your State, in proportion to the population; still I believe an affirmative decision of the question is not one of the coming events in the near future. It is one of those problems which only a comparatively few—and they all on one side—lay seriously to heart. But if in the mutations of human affairs the two sexes shall ever come on an equality in political affairs, I am very sure that Kansas will lead Pennsylvania a decade or two in the revolution.

Is the right to vote a privilege or is it a duty and a responsibility? If it is true the exercise of the right is not compulsory, as the bearing of arms sometimes is, still a good man cannot, with a good conscience, neglect to cast his vote, for he feels it to be a solemn duty which he owes to his country. He may esteem it a privilege, or he may not; but he does feel that it is a duty and a responsibility which God and his country have laid up on him.

Some women, one here and one there, are claiming the right to vote for their sex, and if the demand shall be acceded to, what follows? Simply this, that all good women will have imposed upon them—whether they like it or not—a duty and a responsibility from which they are now exempt.

If a decided majority of our country women desire this right, with all its responsibilities, then let them have it. It might be that our politics would be purer were the votes of the gentler sex mingled with ours; but suppose a majority of them do not wish to take upon themselves this great responsibility in addition to those which God and nature have already imposed upon them,—what then? Have the other sex any right to impose this burden upon them, for a burden and not a privilege it would be to all those who do not desire it. Women love their country just as ardently as men do, and take as keen an interest in many of the struggles of the party, and no doubt but their influence is powerfully felt in the great periodical popular decisions. This home influence is unquestionably salutary upon the whole, and it seems to me that it is far more beautiful because more in accordance with what seems to be natural law, than would be the direct exercise of the elective franchise by women.

In rural districts it is, as I know, very difficult to get anything like all the men to the place of voting. Often it is to them a very serious matter to travel six, eight and sometimes ten miles. But how immeasurably would this difficulty be enhanced were the fathers and mothers both in duty bound to leave their homes to cast their votes. Mrs. Brown would feel it to be her imperative duty to go and offset the vote of Mrs. Green, which, as she believes, will be cast on the wrong side. It won't do. It is one thing to stand upon a platform, amid brilliant lights and before applauding audiences, and theorize about this thing; but a very different thing to "trudge weary miles across hills and hollows to carry it out practically. If the right to vote is conferred upon women, they will feel, as most men do, that it is their duty to vote; yet, after all, very many of them either would not or could not go to the election, and in a majority of cases these would be the very ones we would wish to vote.

I hold that we men have no right to decide this question that we may not, without injustice, add to the duties and responsibilities of the other sex. It is for them to say, not us, whether they shall vote. On that question I stand up for their right to vote, and their's only. Surely some method can be devised for taking such a vote, even if it should require domiciliary visits, like taking the census. I confess I am growing weary of this discussion, and would be glad to see it settled in this the only way in which a just decision can be reached. J. C.

WOODVILLE, PA.

General Negley—Chartiers Valley Railroad—County Home—Canonsburg, &c.

WOODVILLE, Pa., February 3, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—A long time has elapsed, and many great changes have occurred since I last corresponded with the good old GAZETTE, during the Peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan in 1862, and I feel like greeting once more my old familiar friend, and the friend of all true Republicans throughout the country.

One of my objects in this note is to alude to the malignant and inconsistant course of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* toward our worthy Representative in Congress, Gen. Negley. I do not question the right of any journalist to criticise the acts of our public men when it is done in an honorable and consistent manner. During the campaign last autumn, the *Commercial* resorted to the most vindictive and personal abuse in order to defeat the election of Gen. Negley. Among other things it charged him with visiting drinking saloons and the lowest doggeries with a view of purchasing votes, &c. The Republicans of Allegheny County repelled the above and all similar accusations, and re-elected him to the position he had occupied with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the candid and reasonable portion of his constituents. The faithful, efficient and patriotic services of Gen. N. during the war with Mexico, and the late rebellion should alone have shielded him from such base and unfounded calumnies. The hero of Stone River battle withstood the storms of Rebel bullets and he is certainly able to stand the low billingsgate of his puny antagonist. I am not a politician, have never asked or received any favor at the hands of General Negley, and what I say in reference to him is a voluntary tribute to his worth as a citizen and faithful public officer, and I am confident that I utter the sentiments of thousands of his constituents in the assertion, that we have never had a more devoted, intelligent and courteous representative. A residence of several years in Washington City, enables me to speak advisedly of his standing there among the members of Congress, and deservedly popular and influential, notwithstanding the efforts of personal and secret enemies to defame his character. Your defence of General Negley and faithful adherence to the principles of the Republican party meets the approbation of all true friends of the old GAZETTE.

I am spending a few weeks in this beautiful Chartiers Valley in order to recruit my health, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the most fertile, attractive and healthy portions of our great State. The completion of the Chartiers Valley Railroad from Mansfield to Canonsburg opens up a country unsurpassed for its agricultural products, and will also develope an almost inexhaustible supply of the best quality of coal. Travelers will be struck with the varied and picturesque scenery in passing from Mansfield to Cannonsburg. The road winds along the beautiful Chartiers creek and every curve reveals a panorama of Nature's grand and perfect work.

Soon after leaving Mansfield, going south, the large and rather imposing looking buildings of the County Home of Allegheny for the friendless and worthy poor is presented to view. The farm embraces about 140 acres, and is admirably cultivated. The buildings are located on an elevation some 300 feet above the level of the valley. The grounds are handsomely arranged and a profusion of evergreen trees have a cheerful look and the inmates and visitors during the dreary solitude of winter. The Home is a model establishment of its kind, and a credit to Allegheny county. Mr. McElroy, the Superintendent, is certainly a most excellent executive officer, and in connection with his assistant are entitled to great credit for their just and humane treatment of the inmates and for courtesy extended to visitors.

From this point to the terminus of the railroad at Canonsburg there is nothing of special interest to attract the attention of the passing traveler, excepting the beautiful scenery alluded to. I would like to say a few words about good old Canonsburg, my native town, but my letter is already sufficiently long, and I will close. Very truly,

D. R. S.

SAN DOMINGO.

Important Letter from Baez.

The following important letter from President Baez of San Domingo, to a friend in this country, has just been received and will be read with interest.

RESIDENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE, }
SAN DOMINGO, Jan 11, 1871. }

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I had the pleasure to receive by the steamer Tybee your esteemed favor of the 31st of December, and I have read the interesting details it contains. The worthy and noble conduct of General Grant is beyond all praise. I am daily more pleased that Providence has placed me in relations with a person of his high qualities in the arduous and patriotic task of assuring the future of my country and of saving the principles of its civilization. His firmness, intelligence, and deep convictions lead me to hope that we shall triumph over the obstacles and calumnies of gratuitous enemies, both in the United States and at home, and over the men who comprehend no great, noble, generous idea, but only sordid calculations for their own personal interest. The brilliant and persuasive message of President Grant, which we have inserted in the official bulletin, has produced the most pleasing and favorable impression in the minds of the Dominicans, who have seen with enthusiasm the lofty idea which he has of his country, and his delicate manner of setting forth the advantages which the powerful American Union will gain from the annexation of this island. When there is so much honor and tact at the same time, the result seems certain, since the means which will be used to obtain it will be in harmony with the prudence of the preparatory steps and measures. I am expecting the arrival of the commission. Its appointment is a happy omen, and I do not doubt that its final report, based on truth, will produce the desired result. When one acts in good faith, without ulterior designs, and when there is no exaggeration in the reports, one cannot fail to gain by the evidence before which men like Perry, Hatch, and some others, who have prospered by trickery and calumny, will be unmasked.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

PURE OLD APPLE BRANDY.

Possesses in a high degree the tonic and stimulant powers which should characterize "Pure Brandy." It excites the appetite, invigorates digestion, moderately increases the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, and operates in fact as a general corroborant, and is a specific in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs, or requiring a general tonic impression. Dyspepsia, Atonic Gout, General Debility, are among the many affections in which it has proved useful. Sold by

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials: and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system, winter is pretty sure to find it out Constitutional tendencies to disease generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies *perdu* all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases which prevail most extensively in winter, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too urgently recommended. There would be fewer cases of the pulmonary complaints tending to consumption, if all feeble systems were invigorated during the season with a course of this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs, very generally prevail at this period of the year. To all these ailments experience (the most trustworthy of all mentors) teaches us that the Bitters is a reliable remedy. Warm clothing is a good external defense against atmospheric cold and moisture, but vigorous activity in the vital organization which generates heat and delivers it to the surface, is also essential to health, and this activity is secured through the operation of the Bitters. The skin and sympathizes with the stomach, and if digestion is regular and perfect, the exterior circulation will be brisk, and damp and cold may be encountered with comparative safety.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place, it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no dust or ashes escaping into the room, as with the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN & CO., Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 50 cents,
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts,
FULL SIZE—A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 87½c., Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Embossed Border.
At $1.50, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Rich Embossed Border.
At $1, Ladies' Kid Gloves, an extra good bargain.
At 12½c., Gents' Shetland Merino Socks.
At 18½c., Fine Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 12½c., All Linen Huck Toweling.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, extra good for price.
At 25c., All-Wool Cassimeres, a decided bargain
At 75c., Black Waterproof Cloth, a good article
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 18½c., double width Dark Poplins, very cheap
At 37½ and 50c., All Wool Poplin Plaids.
At 37½ and 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, extra good for the price.

VELVETEENS
AND
SATINS.
New Flowers and Ribbons.
Lace Collars and Linen and Lace Collars.
Infants' Embroidered Waists.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
AT
The Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD S. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON
R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.
SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a present for any one on New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 WOOD STREET.
de24
BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
del1 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.
LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue,
(Near Smithfield street.)
de17 PITTSBURGH, PA.
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF FIRST CLASS
Furniture.
21 Smithfield Street.
ja21:f93
137 LIBERTY STREET, }
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1871. }
NOTICE.—Messrs. SCOBIE, REED & SMITH this day succeed me in the Seed and Implement business, recently reconstructed, the new firm to the patronage of the public.
W. W. KNOX.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
(Successors to W. W. KNOX,)
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALERS IN
SEEDS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
fe6:d&T
BOOK AGENTS MAKE $80 to $200 per month, by selling
Great Fortunes
And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. New, fresh and original. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. It shows how a poor, half blind sailor became a great banker; a butcher's apprentice the wealthiest man in America; an unknown mechanic a millionaire, and many more such examples; how energy, talent and patient industry have always met with success when properly exerted; how money can be made honestly and without sacrifice of principle. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms. Address GEO. MACLEAN, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, or R. HANNAFORD & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago. ja16
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.
We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouse, Delaware River Philadelphia.
A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Pittsburgh.
ja16:3m0 L. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.
EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 321 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 20 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Lithography.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Marseilles Quilts.
Heavy Honeycomb Quilts.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
SHIRT FRONTS,
Plain and Embroidered—latest styles.
DRESS GOODS.
Japanese Robes.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Shawls, Skirts, Underwear.
Cassimeres and Flannels of all kinds.
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

COST PRICES
FOR
Fine Dry Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
Are off

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

oct8:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to E. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders Executed for the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 7, 1871.

The ruling rates for money have undergone no change, although the amount of paper offering for discount is perceptibly on the increase.

The local market for Bonds and Stocks is inactive—sales were made during the day of Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 89¾, and of Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s at 93.

There was some inquiry for Bank stocks but none offering at prices to induce a purchase.

The miscellaneous list was quiet—Columbia Oil Stock rates at $17@17 50. The last report from the farm puts the daily production at 65 barrels, which with the prospect for an advance in Crude Oil ought to put the above present figures.

The holders of Rynd Farm Stock were gratified at receiving a dividend this week. The Company is putting down a new well with fair prospects of success.

The New York market to-day shows a decline in Gold, a slight advance in Government Bonds, and a stronger market.

The suggestion made in these columns yesterday that the parties working for a rise in Gold were at the same time seeking indirectly to depress stocks for the purpose of purchases finds confirmation in the movement of the Gold and Stock markets to-day, as well as in the following extract from the Money Article of the *N. Y. Evening Post* of last evening:

The chief interest in Wall street to-day centered in the gold market, which has been strong with all the sales at 111¼ to 112¾. The rumored fund for carrying loans at 7 per cent on Clearing House, and 3¼, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent through the Clearing House. The latter rate would be equivalent to 7 per cent under influences, the foreign markets for securities having been firm. It seems that the fund was formed and composed of a well-known stock speculators who have for months been working for a decline in stocks; this fund expect to advance the premium one to three points, and are operating on the theory that the heavy specie shipments from there will follow the advent of peace in Europe, and that the loss of specie will so weaken the bank reserves as to make the money market active, or at least put it in a position in which a stringency can be manipulated.

According to Washington dispatches, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined upon the 15th as the date by which proposals for subscriptions will be opened for the new bonds of the Government, into which it is expected to refund the outstanding 6's of 1862 and Five-Twenties. The amount and classes of the new bonds are as follows:

Five per cents, redeemable after ten years.	$500,000,000
Four and a half per cents, redeemable after 15 years.	300,000,000
Four per cents, redeemable after 20 years.	700,000,000
Total	$1,500,000,000

The subscription books are not yet been established, and the details as to the form of taking the loan, &c., will be, it is said, made public in an official circular at an early date. The Treasury has given official notice that $2,500,000 additional three per cent. certificates will be issued on the 15th of the month, interest on the same to cease on that date. The numbers of the certificates so called in are 61 to 80, inclusive of the $5,000 issue, and 501 and 758 inclusive of the $10,000 issue. This contraction of the three per cents is intended to offset the expansions of national bank currency, incident to the establishment of new national banks.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advice:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	110¾	111¼
5-20s—1865	110¾	111¼
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new	109¾	109¾
" 1867	109¾	109¾
" 1868	109¾	109¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	111½	111½
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93½	93¾
Erie	37¾	37¾
Reading	98¾	98¾
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾
Chicago & Pittsburgh	103½	104
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Chicago & R. I.	118	118
Pitts. Preferred	94¾	94¾
Ft. Wayne, Common	92¾	93
Ft. Wayne, Preferred	97½	97¾
Cleveland	92	92¾
Cle. & Pittsburgh	74	74¾
Cle. & Mississippi	29¾	30
Seattle Hall	41	41
Cent. Union Telegraph	45¾	45¾
Atlantic & Pacific	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	43¾	44

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	4-30 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¾
6-20s, 1862	110¾	4-30 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9¾
" 1864	110¾	4-30 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9¾
" 1865	110¾	7-30s, 1st series	105¾
" 1865 new	109¾	7-30s, 2d series	105¾
" 1867	109¾	7-30s, 3d series	105¾
" 1868	109¾	Ten-forties	94¾
10-40s	109¾	Cy. 6's	111¾
Currency 6's	111½	Cy. Pacifics	94¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 7.

Gold has been rather weak to-day. Opening at 112, sold down to 111¾; closed at 111¾@112. Loans were made at from 4 to 5 per cent. Clearings, about $46,000,000. Governments remained steady at old prices; 5-20s of 1867, new and 1868 being most active. Stocks during the forenoon were rather weak but after 1 o'clock, showed some indications of strength, with large sales; Lake Shore and Ohio market at the close was firm, and the highest prices of the day were made; Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 30, and one broker purchased 3,000 shares, which may be said to be the chief feature of the market; Harlem advanced from 125 to 126. Money steady at from 4 to 5 per cent. State bonds were very dull indeed, with but little change in the price of any issue.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Coupons '81 111¾; 5-20s '62 111¾; do '64 110¾; do '65 110¾; new do 109¾; do 67 109¾; do 68 109¾; 10-40s 109¾; currency 6s 111¾; Missouri 6s 90¾; Tennessee old 63¾; do new 63¾; Virginia new 69¾; do old 66; North Carolina old 47¾; do new 38¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 46; Quicksilver, 40¾; Mariposa, 9; do preferred, 18½; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells & Fargo Ex., 39¾; American Ex., 61¾; United States Ex., 48; Pacific Mail, 63; New York Central, 93½; Erie, 37¾; Reading, 98¾; Hudson River, 93¾; do preferred, 98; Harlem, 125½; do preferred, 138; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 113¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 103; Northwestern, 74¾; do preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 103; Ft. Wayne, 93; do preferred, 97¾; Wabash, 52¾; do preferred, 75¾; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 30; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 118; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & I. C., 88; Indianapolis & Cincinnati, 120; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 133.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 7, 1871.

APPLES—There is a continued good demand, and with light receipts and a reduced supply, prices are well sustained, $4@$4.50 for good to prime and $5 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 09@10 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 6¼; Pearl Ash, 9¼; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—There is a moderate inquiry for strictly fresh, but common and inferior is abundant and dull, and can only be sold at low figures, say 18@20 cents. The former kind may be quoted at 30@35, though it must be good to command the outside figure.

BEANS—$2@2 25 per bush for mixed and dull.

BROOM CORN—$60@70 per ton.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50c per lb; Adamantine, 18@19c; Star, 16@17c; Tallow, 11c.

CHEESE—Is steadily reported dull, though there is no quotable change in prices, 14@15 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is about here and the season may be regarded over; the inquiry is very limited.

DRIED FRUIT—Market for Peaches is firmer under the influence of an improved demand, though there is no change to quote in prices. Sales of sun dried Peaches at 10@10½ for halves; sale 20 bags good quartered, for another market, at 8¾. Apples unchanged; 6@7 for fair to good and 7½@8 for sliced. Blackberries, 12.

EGGS—Strictly fresh reported at 28@30c, most of the sales at the inside quotation. Pickled eggs continue as dull as ever, and are hard to sell at any price.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—While devoid of excitement the market is steady and prices are fully sustained, and as a general thing holders are a little stronger in their views than they were a few days ago. We continue to quote western at $7@7 25 for red winter wheat; $7 25@7 50 for white; $7 50@7 75 for spring wheat and $7 50 for choice Minnesota baker's flour. Rye Flour is firmer in sympathy with the advance in Rye and we now quote at $5@5 25 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is still reported weak, and the millers continue very cautious, if not under the influence of increased receipts have succeeded in forcing prices down 2@5cts per bushel. We now quote at $1 30@1 40 for fair to choice red, and $1 45@1 50 for white. Oats steady and in limited supply, though without quotable change; 63 @ 65 is buying, and 66@67 small sales in store. The receipts of Corn continue light, and the stock of Ear is pretty well reduced, though the inquiry is mainly for small lots, as retailers are apprehensive of a decline and do not seem disposed to carry any more than they can help; we continue to quote at 46@47c in bulk, for mixed to prime yellow—48@50 in a jobbing way. There is very little inquiry for Shelled Corn, and with a decided strong tone there is no quotable change in prices, 39@40. There is no improvement in the demand for Barley, and sales of Malting are only reported by no means large, the market is reported rather dull and prices are barely sustained, we continue to quote at 85@90 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady and fairly active, though devoid of anything particularly new or important, and the general tone of business have advanced 62½cts per gallon at New Orleans, within the past few days.

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting to@18.

SYRUPS AND HONEY—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer's Ridem's, 55; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 68; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Sugar House Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11; good fair, 10½; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

Refining Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 14; "B," 13½; Extra C, 13½; C, yellow, 13½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, 95; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 95cts; fair, 80@85c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 85c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8¾c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 40c.

FRUITS—Layer Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 10c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $4 in bbl.

HAY—Is mainly sold from country wagons at $12@18 per ton.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

LARD—Common, $5@5 50 per bbl. Pearl, 9c 2?.

HIDES—Sales at 5@5¾ cts.

HIDES—Green, (all weights) 10½@ 11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 9@9½; green salted hip 10@10; do calf, 10@11. Dry Flint hides are offered at Cleveland at $4.—per foot and counters at $1.75.

MILL FEED—The receipts for some weeks past have been quite heavy and light and while, in consequence, the market is a shade firmer, there is, as yet, no improvement in prices.

ONIONS—In good demand, and the supply is very much reduced; sales at $4@5 per bbl. according to quality and size of barrel.

OILS—No 1 Lard $1 90@1 95; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PICKLES—Pints, $3@3 50; Quarts, $4@4 50; Gallons, $6@7 per bbl.

POTATOES—The demand is fair, though mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged; small sales at $1.25@1.30 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@6¾ cts.

POULTRY—Market is almost bare, though the demand is by no means active; prices nominal. Chickens may be quoted at 12@15, and Turkeys at 16@18.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is stronger, and we now advance our quotations to $6.50@6.60 for good to prime, and $6.75@7 for small lots. There is some inquiry for shipment to other markets. Timothy seed is still quoted at $5.75@6.00. Flax Seed, $2.12@2.15.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply and may be quoted at 45@50c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 7, 1871.

The market was exceedingly quiet to-day, exceedingly so, notwithstanding all the contracts recently called by the bull-ring, mature to-day and to-morrow. As we noted the other day, some of the "shorts" are unable to come to time, while there are others who are able, but unwilling, who refuse to do anything, alleging that the movement is nothing more nor less than a conspiracy to extort money, and that they oopsider it but little better than robbery. It looks now as if the bulls were not likely to realize much out of the present "corner," if such it can be called, and there are two reasons for forming this conclusion: 1st, already a number of their victims have been forced to the wall, and, 2d, there are others who are disposed to show fight. How many will quietly pay the assessed differences, it is difficult, at this writing, to conjecture, but the indications are, that it will be very small. The whole thing will, doubtless, terminate in litigation, in which event, the question of differences and damages will be referred to a jury for settlement. This is another of the unpleasant features connected with movements of this character.

CRUDE.

Spot oil, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, was firmer and a shade higher to-day, with a small sale reported at 11¾. Buyers January, July, quoted at 11¾@12. Seller, same time, 11; buyer all year, 12¾@13¼; seller, time, 10¾@10¾.

REFINED.

Reported dull and unchanged. February 24¾@25; March, 25½; April, 25¾; May, 25¾; March to August, 26@26½.

OIL BARRELS.

Quoted steady at $1.75 for city make, on spot.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 245 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro's & Co., 57 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 532 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

J. J. Palmer, 52 bbls ref. oil to J. J. Palmer, Phila.

Wm. McKelvey & Co., 158 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phil.

Total refined oil shipped.....1,011 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENNA R. R.

Elkins, Hy & Co, 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 225 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total bbls refined.....375

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM POINTS NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, EASTWARD VIA W. P. RR., FEB. 4, 1871.

Loaded at	New York.	Philadel.	Huntingdon.	Baltimore.	Columbia.	Total bbls
Farren Farm						
Franklin		120				120
Cochran			150		150	150
Foster & Co.		480		1,042		1,522
Scrubgrass				477		477
Emlinton						
Miller & Co.		2,004	2,953	480	80	5,517
Total bbls		2,484	3,083	480	1,753	7,636

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—12 M.—Crude 13¼@ 13¾c. Refined: February 24¼@25c; March 25c; April 25¾c; March and May 25¾@26c; March and April 25¾c; March and August 25¾c bid.

5 P. M.—Feb. 24¾@25c; March 25c; April 25¾; March and May 25¾c; March and August 25¾c bid. Crude 13¼.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—1 P. M.—Market very quiet and inactive; $4.35 bid, $4.40 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 6—1 P. M.—Market quiet; no oil offering; bidding from $4.95@4.90; little more inquiry. No transactions.

NEW YORK, February 7—12 M.—Crude very quiet but steady; nominally 15c. Refined easy at 25¼@26c.

NEW YORK, February 7—3 P. M.—Market still very quiet; nothing reported doing. Bid crude nominally 15c. Refined easy at 25¼c. No transactions.

PEARA VILLE, February 7, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $3 90@4.

OIL CITY, Pa., February 7, 1 P. M.—Market very quiet but steady; nominally 15c. Refined easy at 25¼@26c.

NEW YORK, February 7—11:30 A. M.—Market is stronger this morning at $4.60.

NEW YORK, February 7—12 M.—Market quiet but firm; asking $4.60; offering $4.50 freely but no sellers; oil scarce.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 7.

FLOUR—Extra spring quoted at $5.

WHEAT—In fair demand, but lower 2¼@3c; No. 2 spring $1 22¾ cash; $1 23¾, seller last half of the month. This afternoon wheat was in good demand at $1 22¾ cash; $1 23 seller last half, and $1 24, seller March.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet and 1@1½c lower at 39½c seller March; this afternoon dull at 40¼@40¾c cash. 39@39½c seller March.

OATS—No. 2 quiet and ½c lower at 46¾c cash.

RYE—No. 2 quiet at 88c.

BARLEY—No. 2 opened quiet at 72c and under a dull movement advanced to 80c.

HIGHWINES—Held at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm.

MESS PORK—$27 50@27 75 cash; $21 seller March.

LARD—Steady at 12¾@12¾ cash and 12¾c seller March.

DRESSED HOGS—Demand fair and market firm at $8 80@9 05; live active and firmer at $7 40@7 75. Receipts 1,000; shipments 1,000.

CATTLE—Steady at $5 70@6 00.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 15¾c. Flour dull but unchanged. Superfine western $5@5 30; common to good extra $5.35@5.85; good to choice $6.90@7.35; white western extra $7.30@7.65; extra Ohio $5.85@7.85; St. Louis $5.75@7.75. Rye flour $4.75@4.85. Corn meal —Jersey $3.95; Whisky firm at 93¾@93½c. Wheat dull and a trade lower; spring $1.35@ 1.38; red amber $1.50@1.60; white Michigan $1.58@1.70. Rye nominal. Barley quiet. Malt unchanged. Oats firm; western Ohio 62@63c; No. 2 $1.30@1.35 for shipping; $1.36@1.40 for retail. Coffee steady; Rio 13¾@18¾c. Sugar dull and a shade lower at 9@9½c. Molasses dull and drooping at 56@58c. Rice 7¼@7¾c. Petroleum; crude 15c; refined 26c. Provisions; mess pork, new, $23.50@23.75; old $21; prime $19.50; prime mess, new, $21.50@22. April $22. Beef dull; prime mess $12@13; extra $20@21. Beef hams steady; prime mess $22@23; India mess $30@31. Cut Meats firm; hams 10@15c; shoulders 8¾@9c. Middles dull; city long 11¾c; short 12c; western long 11¾c; short clear 11¾@12c. Lard—prime steam 12¾@ 13¼c; kettle dried 13¼c; April 13¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese 12@13½c.

LATER.—Flour firm at 2¢@25c. Shipping wheat dull and heavy; new spring $1 38@1 50; red amber $1 55@1 56. Rye, oats and corn unchanged. Pork, beef and bacon quiet. Lard 13¾@13¾c for prime steam. Eggs steady; fresh 28@30c; limed 15@25c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 14¾c. Flour—Demand good at full prices; family $6 60@6 25. Wheat firm at full prices; red $1 30@1 35. Corn firm at 55@56c for ear and shelled. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1 00@1 05. Barley—Demand fair and market firm. Groceries—Demand good at full prices. Oil unchanged. Eggs steady; demand moderate at 28@29c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady. Clover Seed firm; $11 00 on arrival, $11 50@11 75 from store. Timothy Seed Steady at $6 25@ 6 50. Provisions opened quiet, but closed higher and buoyant; Pork is in fair demand and advanced, with sales of 2,000 bbls at $22 12½@22 25 cash; $22 25@ 22 50 seller and buyer March, now held at $22 50 cash. Lard buoyant but unsettled, with sales at 12c for prime steam, now held at 12¾c; kettle held at 12¾c. Bulk meats buoyant but unsettled; shoulders 8@8½c; sides, 10@10¼c asked. Bacon buoyant; shoulders 9¾c; sides 11¾@12c, closing quiet but firm. Whisky dull and declined at 87c. Gold 111¾. Exchange at par.

Hogs firm; light $6.50@7; heavy $7.25@7.50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 7.—There is but little change observed in feature, market; business generally inactive. White prices rule steady; 37 in Blkw'd Brown Sheetings, cotton at 11¾c, 10-30 for 9¾c; Androscoggin, do 10 for 10¾c, do 15 for Atlantic A, do 18¾ for do, Sheeting, 9 to Dwight, and 10 for do; there is no quotable change in prices, 9@20c. There is no improvement in the demand for Hosiery, and sales likewise are comparatively by no means large, the market is reported rather dull and prices are barely sustained, we continue to quote at 45@47½ for spring, and 60@65 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady and fairly active, though devoid of anything particularly new or important, and the general tone of business have advanced 62½cts per gallon at New Orleans, within the past few days.

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting to@18.

SYRUPS AND HONEY—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer's Ridem's, 55; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 68; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Sugar House Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11; good fair, 10½; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

Refining Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 14; "B," 13½; Extra C, 13½; C, yellow, 13½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, 95; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 95cts; fair, 80@85c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 85c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8¾c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 40c.

FRUITS—Layer Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 10c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $4 in bbl.

HAY—Is mainly sold from country wagons at $12@18 per ton.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

LARD—Common, $5@5 50 per bbl. Pearl, 9c 2?.

HIDES—Sales at 5@5¾ cts.

HIDES—Green, (all weights) 10½@ 11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 9@9½; green salted hip 10@10; do calf, 10@11. Dry Flint hides are offered at Cleveland at $4.—per foot and counters at $1.75.

MILL FEED—The receipts for some weeks past have been quite heavy and light and while, in consequence, the market is a shade firmer, there is, as yet, no improvement in prices.

ONIONS—In good demand, and the supply is very much reduced; sales at $4@5 per bbl. according to quality and size of barrel.

OILS—No 1 Lard $1 90@1 95; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PICKLES—Pints, $3@3 50; Quarts, $4@4 50; Gallons, $6@7 per bbl.

POTATOES—The demand is fair, though mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged; small sales at $1.25@1.30 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@6¾ cts.

POULTRY—Market is almost bare, though the demand is by no means active; prices nominal. Chickens may be quoted at 12@15, and Turkeys at 16@18.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is stronger, and we now advance our quotations to $6.50@6.60 for good to prime, and $6.75@7 for small lots. There is some inquiry for shipment to other markets. Timothy seed is still quoted at $5.75@ 6.00. Flax Seed, $2.12@2.15.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply and may be quoted at 45@50c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 7, 1871.

The market was exceedingly quiet to-day, exceedingly so, notwithstanding all the contracts recently called by the bull-ring, mature to-day and to-morrow. As we noted the other day, some of the "shorts" are unable to come to time, while there are others who are able, but unwilling, who refuse to do anything, alleging that the movement is nothing more nor less than a conspiracy to extort money, and that they oopsider it but little better than robbery. It looks now as if the bulls were not likely to realize much out of the present "corner," if such it can be called, and there are two reasons for forming this conclusion: 1st, already a number of their victims have been forced to the wall, and, 2d, there are others who are disposed to show fight. How many will quietly pay the assessed differences, it is difficult, at this writing, to conjecture, but the indications are, that it will be very small. The whole thing will, doubtless, terminate in litigation, in which event, the question of differences and damages will be referred to a jury for settlement. This is another of the unpleasant features connected with movements of this character.

CRUDE.

Spot oil, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, was firmer and a shade higher to-day, with a small sale reported at 11¾. Buyers January, July, quoted at 11¾@12. Seller, same time, 11; buyer all year, 12¾@13¼; seller, time, 10¾@10¾.

REFINED.

Reported dull and unchanged. February 24¾@25c; March, 25½; April, 25¾; May, 25¾; March to August, 26@26½.

OIL BARRELS.

Quoted steady at $1.75 for city make, on spot.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 245 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro's & Co., 57 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 532 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

J. J. Palmer, 52 bbls ref. oil to J. J. Palmer, Phila.

Wm. McKelvey & Co., 158 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phil.

Total refined oil shipped.....1,011 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENNA R. R.

Elkins, Hy & Co, 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 225 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total bbls refined.....375

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM POINTS NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, EASTWARD VIA W. P. RR., FEB. 4, 1871.

Loaded at	New York.	Philadel.	Huntingdon.	Baltimore.	Columbia.	Total bbls
Farren Farm						
Franklin		120				120
Cochran			150		150	150
Foster & Co.		480		1,042		1,522
Scrubgrass				477		477
Emlinton						
Miller & Co.		2,004	2,953	480	80	5,517
Total bbls		2,484	3,083	480	1,753	7,800

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—12 M.—Crude 13¼@ 13¾c. Refined: February 24¼@25c; March 25c; April 25¾c; March and May 25¾@26c; March and April 25¾c; March and August 25¾c bid.

5 P. M.—Feb. 24¾@25c; March 25c; April 25¾; March and May 25¾c; March and August 25¾c bid. Crude 13¼.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—1 P. M.—Market very quiet and inactive; $4.35 bid, $4.40 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 6—1 P. M.—Market quiet; no oil offering; bidding from $4.95@4.90; little more inquiry. No transactions.

NEW YORK, February 7—12 M.—Crude very quiet but steady; nominally 15c. Refined easy at 25¼@26c.

NEW YORK, February 7—3 P. M.—Market still very quiet; nothing reported doing. Bid crude nominally 15c. Refined easy at 25¼c. No transactions.

PEARA VILLE, February 7, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $3 90@4.

OIL CITY, Pa., February 7, 1 P. M.—Market very quiet but steady; nominally 15c. Refined easy at 25¼@26c.

NEW YORK, February 7—11:30 A. M.—Market is stronger this morning at $4.60.

NEW YORK, February 7—12 M.—Market quiet but firm; asking $4.60; offering $4.50 freely but no sellers; oil scarce.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 7.

FLOUR—Extra spring quoted at $5.

WHEAT—In fair demand, but lower 2¼@3c; No. 2 spring $1 22¾ cash; $1 23¾, seller last half of the month. This afternoon wheat was in good demand at $1 22¾ cash; $1 23 seller last half, and $1 24, seller March.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet and 1@1½c lower at 39½c seller March; this afternoon dull at 40¼@40¾c cash. 39@39½c seller March.

OATS—No. 2 quiet and ½c lower at 46¾c cash.

RYE—No. 2 quiet at 88c.

BARLEY—No. 2 opened quiet at 72c and under a dull movement advanced to 80c.

HIGHWINES—Held at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm.

MESS PORK—$27 50@27 75 cash; $21 seller March.

LARD—Steady at 12¾@12¾ cash and 12¾c seller March.

DRESSED HOGS—Demand fair and market firm at $8 80@9 05; live active and firmer at $7 40@7 75. Receipts 1,000; shipments 1,000.

CATTLE—Steady at $5 70@6 00.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 15¾c. Flour dull but unchanged. Superfine western $5@5 30; common to good extra $5.35@5.85; good to choice $6.90@7.35; white western extra $7.30@7.65; extra Ohio $5.85@7.85; St. Louis $5.75@7.75. Rye flour $4.75@4.85. Corn meal —Jersey $3.95; Whisky firm at 93¾@93½c. Wheat dull and a trade lower; spring $1.35@ 1.38; red amber $1.50@1.60; white Michigan $1.58@1.70. Rye nominal. Barley quiet. Malt unchanged. Oats firm; western Ohio 62@63c; No. 2 $1.30@1.35 for shipping; $1.36@1.40 for retail. Coffee steady; Rio 13¾@18¾c. Sugar dull and a shade lower at 9@9½c. Molasses dull and drooping at 56@58c. Rice 7¼@7¾c. Petroleum; crude 15c; refined 26c. Provisions; mess pork, new, $23.50@23.75; old $21; prime $19.50; prime mess, new, $21.50@22. April $22. Beef dull; prime mess $12@13; extra $20@21. Beef hams steady; prime mess $22@23; India mess $30@31. Cut Meats firm; hams 10@15c; shoulders 8¾@9c. Middles dull; city long 11¾c; short 12c; western long 11¾c; short clear 11¾@12c. Lard—prime steam 12¾@ 13¼c; kettle dried 13¼c; April 13¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese 12@13½c.

LATER.—Flour firm at 2¢@25c. Shipping wheat dull and heavy; new spring $1 38@1 50; red amber $1 55@1 56. Rye, oats and corn unchanged. Pork, beef and bacon quiet. Lard 13¾@13¾c for prime steam. Eggs steady; fresh 28@30c; limed 15@25c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 14¾c. Flour—Demand good at full prices; family $6 60@6 25. Wheat firm at full prices; red $1 30@1 35. Corn firm at 55@56c for ear and shelled. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1 00@1 05. Barley—Demand fair and market firm. Groceries—Demand good at full prices. Oil unchanged. Eggs steady; demand moderate at 28@29c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady. Clover Seed firm; $11 00 on arrival, $11 50@11 75 from store. Timothy Seed Steady at $6 25@ 6 50. Provisions opened quiet, but closed higher and buoyant; Pork is in fair demand and advanced, with sales of 2,000 bbls at $22 12½@22 25 cash; $22 25@ 22 50 seller and buyer March, now held at $22 50 cash. Lard buoyant but unsettled, with sales at 12c for prime steam, now held at 12¾c; kettle held at 12¾c. Bulk meats buoyant but unsettled; shoulders 8@8½c; sides, 10@10¼c asked. Bacon buoyant; shoulders 9¾c; sides 11¾@12c, closing quiet but firm. Whisky dull and declined at 87c. Gold 111¾. Exchange at par.

Hogs firm; light $6.50@7; heavy $7.25@7.50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 7.—There is but little change observed in feature, market; business generally inactive. White prices rule steady; 37 in Blkw'd Brown Sheetings, cotton at 11¾c, 10-30 for 9¾c; Androscoggin, do 10 for 10¾c, do 15 for Atlantic A, do 18¾ for do, Sheeting, 9 to Dwight, and 10 for do; there is no quotable change in prices, 9@20c. There is no improvement in the demand for Hosiery, and sales likewise are comparatively by no means large, the market is reported rather dull and prices are barely sustained, we continue to quote at 45@47½ for spring, and 60@65 for fall.

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Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting to@18.

SYRUPS AND HONEY—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer's Ridem's, 55; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 68; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Sugar House Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11; good fair, 10½; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

Refining Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 14; "B," 13½; Extra C, 13½; C, yellow, 13½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, 95; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 95cts; fair, 80@85c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 85c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8¾c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 40c.

FRUITS—Layer Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 10c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $4 in bbl.

HAY—Is mainly sold from country wagons at $12@18 per ton.

HONEY—Sales

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

To the Public.

Parties wanting help or employment of any kind, or desiring to buy or sell real estate, rent houses, &c, &c., will do well to avail themselves of our "Wanted," "For Sale" and "To Let" columns on our first page as the surest, cheapest and most expeditious mode of supplying their wants. The GAZETTE goes into over 11,000 houses every morning, and as each number is read probably by five persons it is no exaggeration to say that these "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," "Lost and Found" and "Boarding" advertisements come under the eyes of fifty-thousand persons daily. This is a circulation which no other paper in the State, outside of Philadelphia can boast of, and as the larger the circulation the greater the benefit derived by advertisers, it is unnecessary to urge the superior advantages which the GAZETTE offers.

Exhibition.—The junior class of the Western University, will give an exhibition in Lafayette Hall, on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Directors of the Poor for this city, met to-day, for the purpose of organizing. The election of officers will take place on Wednesday next.

Desertion.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice Hebard, on oath of Margaret Weidner charging her husband, Frank Weidner, with desertion.

Rich don't blame some of the rules of Council. He thinks a man should have more than one show for life, but he says he has had "a gross" of them but is still not satisfied.

The following letters are held in the Pittsburgh Postoffice for postage, February 8, 1871: Johnson, Mrs G. D., East Liberty, Pa., 3c. Kuleo, John B., Venice, Pa., 3c. Mcilraw, Eliza, Summitville' O., 3c.

Aggravated Assault.—Catharine Hicks yesterday made an information before Justice Hebard charging her husband with aggravated assault and battery. The parties are residents of St. Clair borough and, as is alleged, while in a drunken condition struck her in the face and afterwards tried to choke her.

Celestial Chemistry.—Professor Barker delivered the closing lecture of his series last evening in Library Hall, his subject being the Chemistry of the Sun and Stars. The house was well filled, the experiments were numerous and the lecture, which illustrated the application of the Spectroscope interesting.

Fire in Baldwin Township.—Some time during Monday a two-story house situated in Baldwin township, was occupied by one August Mounshein, accidentally caught fire and was entirely consumed. It was insured in the Lycoming Insurance Company for $3,000, but whether this will cover the loss we were unable to learn.

Pages Appointed.—In accordance with a recent resolution adopted by the City Councils, President Kross, of Select Branch, has appointed Master Charles W. Housinger page of that body, and President Oliver, of Common Council, has appointed for his branch Masters David Hahn and Geo. Wegerant. The young gentlemen assumed their positions yesterday.

Chivalry.—We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. Sarah, the much beloved and highly esteemed wife of Mr. Will T. Wiley, which occurred on Monday last at the family residence on Logan street. The deceased was a lady of great personal worth, highly accomplished, affectionate and kind, and her death is a sore affliction to her husband and to all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her funeral was largely attended yesterday afternoon.

First Case.—Alderman Logan yesterday adjudicated upon the first criminal case brought before him since his assumption of the magisterial robes. Mary Ann Hall was the party charging John Keeffe with assault and battery. It appears that a few days ago the latter left Keeffe's father for the purpose of getting a receipt for some money that she had paid him, and he refusing at first, proceeded to follow her upon her return, when the accused took her by the neck and forcibly ejected her from the house. Held for court.

Coach Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of Diamond rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$71 00
5 and " "	70 00
Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad	53 50
10 shares and lot Bo. Nav. Co.	$5,500 00
The adjoining lot corner Ross st. and Third avenue	1,650 00
2 lots on Third avenue, above Ross st.	1,600 00

New Oil Field.—The Titusville *Herald* notes that a considerable interest was felt yesterday in the report of a new well struck by J. T. Briggs, on the McGuire farm, and producing fully 1,000 barrels per day. The locality is north of the Weed farm, and less than two miles from Titusville, in a direct line, and develops a very favorable field of operations to the oil miner. Mr. Briggs' well is down but a few days, and struck oil on Saturday last. The actual amount of oil produced during the last twenty-four hours was fifty-seven barrels, and it is thought that it can safely be rated at thirty barrels. The ensuing season will doubtless witness extensive operations in the same locality.

False Pretences.

James Musgrave, a grocer doing business in the upper part of Webster avenue, appeared before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, and made an information charging Mawey Green, a resident of Elm street, with having obtained groceries to the amount of $13 50 by false and fraudulent pretences. The allegations that Green came to his store and bought a bill of goods, representing that he had funds at his house sufficient to pay for what he had taken there the money should be forthcoming. The goods were sent and delivered to Green, who then refused or failed to return them. A hearing was had and the accused held for court.

Conspicuous Entertainment.

H. J. Murdoch, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the *United Presbyterian*, entertained the teachers of the U. P. Sabbath School of Sewickley, of which he is the efficient Superintendent, to a sumptuous banquet in the beautiful residence in that borough, on Monday evening last. In addition to the teachers, there were a few ministerial and other friends present, and the entire party gotten up in the very best style of the culinary art. The lady of the liberal host did the honors at the table with becoming grace and dignity, and the occasion was richly enjoyed by all present. After supper an hour was spent in devotional exercises, at the close of which the company amused themselves in the parlors at a number of innocent games. We are sure that the visitors would like to spend many such happy evenings.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning Coroner West was called to hold an inquest on the body of George Walker, who was found dead in the basement rooms of a house on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. Walker had been suffering for a long time under a complication of diseases, and on yesterday morning complained of feeling worse than usual, and got up out of bed and took a seat by the fire, where he soon fell ill, dead. His wife died suddenly some months ago and left four children in the charge of the deceased husband, who are now thrown upon the charity of the world. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes superinduced by cold and exposure. His remains were taken to the undertaking rooms of Mr. Morton, to be prepared for interment at the public expense. Coroner West has taken charge of the destitute children and will make every effort to provide them with a comfortable home.

The Temperance Cause.

A large and interested audience was present last night at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association to listen to the addresses delivered before the Society. Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., occupied the Chair, while earnest and eloquent speeches were made by T. J. Gillespie, Esq., Mr. Bowers, Wray and others. The musical feature of the proceedings, however, was an address by Miss Matilda Blindman, well and favorably known to our readers as a lady whose sympathies and exertions are not limited to the suffrage question merely, but behold the interest agitation and activities have for their object the intellectual and moral elevation of the human race. Her address was so well received that she was unanimously requested to address the Society upon a future occasion. She has promised to do so on Tuesday evening, February 21st. At the close of the proceedings a number of persons signed the pledge.

Professor Evans' Readings.

Professor W. M. Evans in his renditions in Library Hall on Monday evening fully sustained the brilliant reputation previously won here and elsewhere. In his better days when he possessed greater vigor, and was more full of life and animation, George Vandenhoff was with us a favorite elocutionist. But we have no hesitation in saying that in almost all things Evans is equal to Vandenhoff, and in many his superior. His gesticulation is almost faultless, his modulation rich, and his emphasis perfect. He will give humorous recitations in Library Hall to-morrow evening, and we hope to see the house crowded to overflowing. It is a crying shame when some talent is not appreciated, and we trust Professor Evans will be encouraged. We have heard learned professors in some of our highest literary institutions declare they would rather listen to Evans than Vandenhoff any time, and prefer him to any young actor that has appeared for many years that we ever heard. Let him be greeted, then, to-morrow evening by an overflowing house.

DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR.

Strange Scene in an Alderman's Office—A Mob Assembles in Charge of Lynching—Attempts to Get His Throat—Committed to Jail.

Yesterday afternoon a man named William J. Wright, who had been committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail, by Alderman Strain, on a charge of having stolen a yoke of oxen from a farmer residing near Baltsville, Washington county, Pa., drew out a large sized pocket knife and attempted to cut his throat with it. The circumstances are these: After the warning, and while the commitment was being made out, Wright asked the Alderman if he might have some conversation with two acquaintances who were in the office. Permission was given, and he drew his self-acknowledged guilt, making a frightful gash, but luckily without touching the jugular vein. There were present at the time a number of persons in the office of the Alderman, and no one was aware of what the prisoner was about to do, when he suddenly drew forth the knife. Constable Mathew Marbry, who had served the warrant, and was standing near, saw something glitter in the hand, and caught Wright in the act of drawing the knife across his throat. He succeeded in preventing a fatal termination to this desperate act. The Alderman at first thought the prisoner had been fatally injured, and called for the patrol wagon. "There is some fellow," he said, "who has killed himself, and we are sending for a Doctor. I've missed the last one and don't want to attempt the desperate job." He said that his intention had been to fill one of the men who had been instrumental in his capture, who had been loitering around in his room; but finding that he could not accomplish that, he turned his knife upon himself, thereby doing it to disgrace. By this time a number of persons had collected, and when the wounded, after which Wright was taken to jail.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Destructive Fire on the South Side—Locomotive Works Reduced to Ashes—Twenty-Eight Families Houseless—The Loss $150,000—The Insurance, etc., etc.

South Pittsburgh was yesterday visited with a most destructive conflagration, which rendered twenty-eight families houseless, and destroyed property worth nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The fire, which proved so destructive and disastrous, was first discovered about five o'clock in the morning in a small old frame stable on Chestnut alley, near Third street, and burned wickedly, resisting all efforts towards its extinguishment. The alarm was promptly given, and a large number assembled at the scene and did their utmost to confine the flames to the building on fire, but unfortunately water was scarce, and the intense heat generated by the burning of the hay in the stable soon started the extensive

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Of Smith & Porter, adjoining, to burn. This building, very commodious, and covering a large site of ground, was of frame, and three stories high. Notwithstanding the fact that the owners had taken every possible precaution to guard against fire, by having hose and fire plugs on their own grounds, still the flames baffled their prompts to subdue them, and the entire establishment soon fell a prey to the devouring element. The building contained the valuable machinery and tools used to fit locomotives in the process of construction, which were burned and utterly destroyed. Messrs. Smith & Porter's loss will reach the sum of $75,000, on which they have an insurance of $30,000, distributed among the following companies: Allegheny Mutual, Western, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Narragansett, of Providence, R. I., Swearingen & McCandless, of Fourth avenue, agents; Liverpool, London and Globe; International, of New York; Pacific, of California; Corn Exchange, of New York; Cleveland Insurance Company, E. Edwards & Son, agents; North American, of Philadelphia; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn.; Hanover, of New York, W. A. Jones, agent; and the Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia, Dr. Rodeiza, agent. Of the amount only $27,000 was on stock, finished and unfinished, and the firm estimate their loss on stock at about $80,000. The firm also lost a large number of valuable patterns, which will cost a great deal of money to replace.

THE FIRE SPREADS.

The excessive heat of the burning locomotive works kindled the buildings on all sides, and for a time it was feared that the conflagration would sweep over the lower portion of South Pittsburgh. The burning centre, the fire spread in all directions simultaneously, and dwelling houses fronting on Third street, and on both sides of the latter, on both sides of Chestnut alley, opposite and above the Locomotive Works, took almost at the same time, and apparently without the immediate agency of sparks and brands, but from the mere neighborhood of the flaming mass near them. The utmost consternation prevailed on all sides.

NO WATER.

The Mechanics and Walton Hose companies of the South side arrived on the ground promptly, but fully half an hour elapsed before the engines got water. It seems that every night the water supply to the plugs is cut off and just barely enough left in the steam engines of this city were on the ground, Councils having ordered that they shall not keep the boilers under the city to attend a fire. Towards eight o'clock the fire was checked and gotten under control, through the unremitting efforts of the engines, but much property was saved.

SUMMING UP.

The fire destroyed the following property. Smith & Porter's works, on Chestnut alley, completely destroyed. There were two horses in the stable, but they were gotten out safely.

Smith & Porter's works entirely destroyed. Loss $75,000; insured for $30,000. A two-story brick office on Bingham street. The drawings and all the valuable papers in the office were saved.

Two-story brick, corner of Chestnut alley and Third street, owned by William Richards, Sr., and occupied by Mary Ann Hall as a boarding house. Partially damaged by fire and water. Insured for $2,000 in the name of Mr. Wakefield, toll-keeper on the Monongahela bridge. A family was to have moved in to-day.

Two-story brick, on Third Street, owned by the same person, and occupied by Mr. Gough, Tax collector of the borough. Furniture nearly saved. Mr. Gough is fully insured. A pocket-book, containing one hundred and fifty dollars, being borough taxes collected, was lost, and was supposed to have been burned, but was afterwards picked up among the furniture taken out and returned to Mr. Gough.

Two-story brick house on same street, owned by same person, and occupied by John Humphreys. Furniture mostly saved. Insured to be no insurance on household goods.

Two-story brick, corner Third and Bingham streets, owned by same person, and occupied by two families, one of whom was Mr. Evan's. About half of the furniture saved. Believed to be no insurance.

Two-story brick on Bingham street, owned by the same person, and occupied by the families of Bird Craig and James Welsh. Welsh saved about all his furniture, but Craig's did not but little.

Two-story brick on same street, owned by same person, and occupied by Mr. Thomas. Portion of the furniture saved.

Two-story brick on same street, occupied by David Evans as a confectionery store. Saved most of his furniture.

Two-story brick on same street, occupied by John Griffins. Saved nothing.

Two-story brick on Third street, at upper corner of Chestnut alley, owned by Mr. Laughlin, of Sligo, and occupied by Mrs. Taff. This was but partially destroyed. No insurance

Two-story brick adjoining, on Third street, owned by same parties and occupied by Mrs. Bittner, of Allegheny, and occupied by Andrew Reed, a toll-keeper on the Monongahela bridge. Saved about half the furniture. No insurance.

Two-story frame on same alley, owned by the same person and occupied by William Jones. Saved about half the furniture. No insurance on household goods, but $1,000 on the house.

Stable belonging to South Pittsburgh Cooperative Association. The horses were taken out safe. The back of the store building was damaged.

Two-story frame, fronting on Carson street, occupied by Captain Craig. The rear part was destroyed. Most of the furniture saved, but an insurance of $1,000 on stock and fixtures.

Two-story frame, on the alley, owned by Mrs. Cunningham, and occupied by herself and two other families. Nearly all the furniture was saved. Thought to be no insurance.

Two-story frame on alley, owned by Mr. McKeever, living on the Brownsville Pike, and occupied by a man named King.

Small stable on alley, belonging to Barney Mosley. Burned to ashes.

Stable on alley, belonging to James Hunter. Horses taken out.

Two-story frame on alley, owned by Wood & Co., and occupied by James Cassingham. Portion of furniture saved. No insurance on the goods.

Two-story frame on alley, occupied by the families of a man named Devin and another person. Building partially destroyed. Portion of furniture saved.

Two-story frame on alley, occupied by Thos. Hart and Richard Fagan. Partially destroyed. Portion of furniture saved.

Two-story frame, on alley, occupied by a man named Hart (not the one above), and another person. Partially destroyed. Portion of furniture saved.

The total loss on the dwellings and stables has not been ascertained yet, but it is fair to estimate it at about seventy-five thousand dollars, which would make the total loss by the fire about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which it is thought the insurance will not amount to one-third the loss.

The total loss of Mrs. Wm. R. Richards, Sr., who owned some of the dwellings burned on Bingham and Third streets, will amount to about $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000 in the Peoples' Insurance Company.

Wm. R. Richards, Jr., who owned the stable in which the fire originated, loses about $300. No insurance.

The loss of James Wood & Co. on their tenement houses and pipe works reaches about $2,000, fully covered by insurance in the Arcott agency.

ITS ORIGIN.

There are conflicting rumors regarding the origin of the fire, but it is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Parties who were early on the ground insist that the fire originated in the stable, but in the rear of Smith & Porter's machine shop. Fire Marshal Butler will at once proceed to investigate the matter, and rigid inquiry into the cause of this most destructive and unfortunate conflagration.

THE SUFFERERS.

Most of the sufferers saved their furniture and clothing. They were kindly taken in by their neighbors and cared for. A goodly number of families are thrown out of employment by the destruction of the Locomotive Works, but only temporarily, as it is the intention of Messrs. Smith & Porter to at once rebuild.

THE RUINS.

The naked walls left standing were in a very dangerous condition yesterday and unorganized efforts were made to raze them to the ground. The authorities of South Pittsburgh should at once order them to be pulled down in order to guard against the probability of an accident.

PRISON REFORM.

Prison Society Monthly Meeting—The Finances—Resolutions Adopted—Active Efforts to be Put Forward.

The Allegheny County Prison Society held its regular monthly meeting yesterday morning over the Young Men's Home on Duquesne way, Mr. Robertson presiding. The report of Mr. J. D. Carlisle, treasurer, was then read. Balance on hand January 1, $97 25. Expenditures, $35 00, leaving $64 25 in the treasury. Rev. H. H. Hall, agent, submitted a verbal report of his doings the previous month which was highly satisfactory. Over 200 services were held, the interests of the prisoners were then fully discussed.

Insomuch as intemperance has been found to be either directly or indirectly the cause of very nearly all the crime that is committed Dr. Wray desired to know if the best plan that could be adopted for the lessening and final total abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in our midst. Views were exchanged upon this subject and the question discussed at length.

Prof. The furthering of the interests of the society and to enable it better to accomplish its mission the following resolutions were proposed and adopted.

[Cries of "Good, Good," and "That's so."]

Mr. MORGAN continued, and said that the member from the Eighteenth ward was only troubled because he thought there was a nigger somewhere and he could not get into it. [Laughter.]

The discussion was here interrupted, and the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform retained by a large majority.

A discussion sprung up on a section which provided that all reports of Committees must be

SIGNED BY A MAJORITY

of the Committee at the time of the meeting.

Mr. HAFFERTY said that he was a member of a certain Committee from which reports had been presented which he had never seen.

The Chairman suggested that he should be more attentive to business.

Mr. HAFFERTY said he was never called to the Committee, and had understood that often a report was presented when no meeting was held. He had known of one case where in Committee a bill of $4,800 had been approved and a resolution for its payment drawn up, but intercepted and discovered that $6,000 was the amount reported to Council. At another time it had been proposed to sign a report and while attempting to read it, before attaching his signature, the paper was snatched from his hand and afterwards received from the Committee

Mr. MORGAN wanted the Committee named. He was chairman of one Committee and did not want to rest under any such charge.

Mr. HAFFERTY proceeded to explain, but was called to order by the chair, and the discussion thus ended.

The clause was then approved.

The remaining sections were then approved. [They are in effect about the same as have heretofore been in force, the only material change being, those noted above]

Mr. BURGWIN then stated that the rules must be adopted by each branch seperately, and moved that the Joint Session adjourns, and that each branch proceed to its chamber to consider the rules. Carried.

The members of the Select Council then retired.

Common Council.

The members of this branch assembled at half-past two o'clock, President Oliver in the chair.

The roll was called when the following members answered.

Messrs. Albietz, Anderson, Arthurs, Barr, Batchelor, Belfore, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bly, Brown, Buffum, Carroll, Casker, Chalmers, Cohen, Coyle, Dietrich, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Froehlich, Galisath, Hammond, Humbel, Hare, Hayden, Hauch, Kean, Jones, J. R., Jones, Kinzer, Kohne, Kyle, Lageman, Mattern, McCandless, McKelvy, McKim, Meyer, Morgan, R. H. Negley, W. H. Negley, H. W. Oliver, Price, Raible, Rees, Rowley, Scott, Seiferth, Shoeb, Sims, Smith, Southgrass, Verner, Wallace, Watson and President Oliver.

Mr. MORGAN moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

THE ELECTION.

The President then read a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Guardians setting forth that there were two vacancies in the Board occasioned by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. D. Hutchinson and J. Torrence, which Councils was required to fill.

The following gentlemen were named: Messrs. R. Arthurs, W. C. Smythe, J. Torrence, W. H. Denniston, R. Arthurs, a majority.

The voting was then proceeded with, the following being the result: Smythe, 23; Torrence, 29; Arthurs, 25; Haily, 2.

The vote was announced, and the President announced that Messrs. Arthurs and Torrence had been duly elected.

FIFTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. MORGAN, by unanimous consent, presented a special report from the Street Committee, in relation to the Fifth avenue sewer. They believed that the claim of John Flinn, the contractor for extra work, was just, and that his bill of $573 65 should be paid. The report was accompanied by a resolution authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant for the amount.

Mr. MCCANDLESS asked if this was not the matter which had been in Court, and in which the Judge intimated that the city was liable for the amount.

Mr. MORGAN stated that such was the case. The matter first been thoroughly examined by a select committee of five and then by the street committee, each of whom reported favorably on it.

The report was then accepted and the resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. KIRK presented a petition from Enterprise Roofing Company for privilege to erect an ironclad on Liberty street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Common Council then went into joint session with Select Council for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Rules.

Upon reassembling, the rules as approved in Joint Session, were approved.

Mr. KANE presented a resolution providing for the laying of a water pipe on Butler street from present terminus to McKelvey's Run. Referred to Water Committee.

Business from Select Council was then presented but not acted upon.

Adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

The New Board of Controllers Organization Last Night—The List of Members Officers Chosen—Sharp Conflict on the Schools—The New Books.

Last evening the Allegheny Board of School Controllers held the first meeting of the year, at the Common Council Chamber, city building. This being the time for the inauguration of new members, all were in attendance promptly at the hour of half-past seven o'clock, when the meeting was organized on motion of Mr. Claney, by the election of Dr. S. H. Nesbitt, from the First Ward, as Chairman pro tem.

Rev. Joseph King led in prayer

Mr. R. R. Francis was chosen temporary Secretary.

The roll of membership was then called, nearly all of the Board answering to their names, showing the following:

MEMBERSHIP FOR 1871.

First Ward—Moses Boreland, Robert White, J. R. Ingham, S. H. Nesbit, Robert Pitcairn, and R. R. Francis.

Second Ward—H. M. Dunlap, C. W. Benny, Rev. Jos. King, L. H. Eaton, Joseph Sprague, and Dr. Dalzell.

Third Ward—Francis Torrance, D. L. Smith, James M. Hemphill, Arthur Hobson, Frederick Beckert, Gotlieb Oville as a substitute.

Fourth Ward—S. Barker, R. C. Loomis, Wm. Brown, Thomas McCance, R. R. Francis, R. R. Miller.

Fifth Ward—John E. Parke, W. M. Claney, D. L. Patterson, Mr. McClinton, Simeon Mulholland and Dr. Reynolds.

Sixth Ward—Wm. Bleakly, R. A. Sampson, John C. Harper, Wm. Wilson, D. W. Riggs, and W. P. Trimble.

Seventh Ward—S. Ashworth, S. Beohm, F. Harvey, E. Forster, C. Meyer, F. Supplee, Thomas Ward, Geo. McConnell, H. W. Minnemeyer, Jesse Sutton, J. H. Morrison, A. Gwinn, Minemeyer, Miller, Hutchinson, Mercer, Morrison, McCance, McConnel, Nesbit, Patterson, Parke, Pitcairn, Sutton, Sloan, Torrence, Trimble, White and President King—32.

Nos.—Messrs. Ashworth, Brahm, Blakely, Bulford, Donaldson, Davis, Forrester, Harper, Hyson, Moser, McRoberts, McClinton, Popp, Riggs, Sprague and Sampson—16.

The salary was fixed at $1,500.

MONTHLY SALARIES.

The Secretary presented the monthly pay roll, showing the amount expended to be

1st Ward	$ 715 50
2d "	1,362 50
3d "	2,220 00
4th "	1,220 00
5th "	787 50
6th "	787 50
7th "	787 50
8th "	240 00
Colored Schools	195 00
Teachers' vocal music	100 00
Total	$7,375 00

The Secretary also presented a monthly statement showing the total enrollment of pupils in the schools to be 6,821, and the average attendance 5,855. There had been added in 306 new pupils.

Mr. Barker asked when the books which had been adopted a year ago were to be forthcoming.

Mr. Riggs moved that the Secretary of the Board be directed to interview the publishers and ascertain when the books would be ready. Carried.

Mr. Francis offered a resolution ordering a warrant to be drawn on the Treasurer for the amount in his hands, the sum to be placed in the Depositary and draw interest. Carried.

Adjourned.

An hour of pleasure, not in the ball room or the theatre, or amid the excitements of any public entertainment, but at a quiet afternoon tea, may be enjoyed by any lover of the fragrant, soothing weed, who has been so fortunate as to purchase his smoking stock at Negraw's, No. 45 Ninth street, the great wholesale and retail tobacco house of the city.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee—County Convention Called—Report on Crawford County System—Important Action.

The Republican County Executive Committee met yesterday at 2 P. M., Chairman Joseph Dilworth, Esq., in the chair. Twenty-five members present. W. H. Negley moved that a county convention be called for the purpose of electing delegates to State Convention to meet at the Court House on the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, and that the primary elections be held on Saturday, February 25th, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M. An amendment to appoint our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg to attend the State Convention and represent the county therein was lost, when the original motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Brown the rules for holding the last primary elections, were adopted as governing in this case, viz; that the regular election officers when Republican shall preside and when Democratic theshall be the voters to elect a board.

On motion each district was authorized to appoint one delegate to represent it in the County Convention.

W. H. Negley, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of Allegheny county stands pledged to reform, and each person in office, in or from our county elected in October, 1870, stands committed to such pledge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request of our Representatives at Harrisburg a speedy redemption of the pledges made, both by themselves and the party in procuring the passage of a law securing all fees and emoluments of office to the county, based upon compensation to the officer and their employes, in such manner that great good shall result to the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this action be forwarded forwith to our Representatives and Senators at Harrisburg.

Mr. Hay, of Ross Township, chairman of the committee appointed to report on the vote cast for and against the Crawford county system in the February election, offered the following, which was on motion adopted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COLLECT AND REPORT THE VOTE ON THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

Mr. Chairman—Your Committee appointed to investigate and report on the vote cast at the fall primary meetings, respectfully offer the following:

In the call of the late Chairman of the Republican county executive committee, issued previous to the fall primary elections, for delegates to the several county conventions, the following clause is found, viz: "At the request of many Republicans, and with a view of ascertaining the sentiment of the people upon the question of the adoption in the county of the new Republican party, of what is known as the 'Crawford County System' of holding primary elections, and making nominations, *each ward is requested* in designating his choice for delegates to the respective conventions, to note and report to the chair of the county said conventions on a proposition there to be submitted for adoption by the party, of the Crawford county system of nominations."

The returns have been duly received, from which will be hereafter published by the Committee in the Republican press of the city of Pittsburgh.

We would state here, that when the nominations were completed by the conventions, a motion was made by one of the delegates wished to adjourn and go home. There was no time to discuss this or any other subject, and the motion prevailed. In the hurry and this of course the delegates living in the country, were opposed to, preferring to leave all other matters to the Committee of the coming Executive Committee. In the resolutions adopted by the County Conventions held on the 30th of August last the following is found;

That the returns of the several districts on the "Crawford county system" be referred to the incoming County Executive Committee, with instructions to call a County Convention prior to the first Saturday in February next, if advisable, for the purpose of making rules for carrying said system into effect, *should it appear to have been adopted*, and with Beeches's reply when some one asked why "he said nothing in the pulpit," that they should know how much more cunning things he kept back, that if one thought him long they should remember how short he was, he replied, said.

Henry A. Lane read an original poem of much beauty of thought. The declamation by James W. Mills was well done, and the humorous declamation by Mr. Fulmer entitled "Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag," was received with a shower of laughter. The essay, "Books and Reading," by N. B. C. Cooper, was well written and well delivered. "Should Congress make Land Grants to Corporations?" affirmative Archie Cummins, negative Mr. Hall, came next, and after an hour to receive the attention so prominent a part of the programme deserved.

The decision could be arrived at, and we were with a statement of this vote as far as it could be collected:

Whole number of districts heard from	65
Not heard from	46
Total districts	111
Of these	29 voted for
and	36 against.
Heard from	65

We would respectfully suit our action in our judgment the vote cast was a poor index to the wishes of the people, as it was their right, in many cases amounting to only five or ten votes, and in others the vote was not stated at all, the returns merely indicating that a district voted "for" or "against." Your committee, in view of these facts, would respectfully suggest that the whole matter be again submitted to a vote at the next primary election, and that measures be taken to obtain a full expression of the wishes of the people, as the matter is far too important to be acted upon with the wishes of all the Republican voters having been indicated.

From the returns received it is apparent that whilst the city districts polled a majority in favor of the adoption of the Crawford county system of making nominations, the *country districts* are almost unanimously opposed to it, and it would be unfair to decide to make any change without first obtaining a full expression of the whole county. Your committee would respectfully ask to be discharged from a further consideration of this subject.

THE PAN HANDLE ELECTION.

How It is Viewed by a Newspaper Correspondent.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* special correspondent at Columbus offers the following criticism in Monday's election of Directors of the Pan Handle Railway a great scheme of the Pennsylvania officials. He telegraphs thusly:

Governor Dennison, Robert Sherrard, jr., and Thomas Mears are supplanted by Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, McCullough of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, and Thaw of the Union Line monopoly.

It is rumored here that this change is the precursor to one of the greatest consolidations of the time, and that neither of the Jewetts will have any participancy in it. Hugh J. Jewett was present in person, as were Bushnell, and Judge Jewett, now President, will declare that the whole thing is a movement which he will be powerless to prevent.

Under recent Pennsylvania legislation, Scott, McCullogh, and five or six others have formed a corporation known, or to be known, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is to control the leased roads of the Pennsylvania Central west of Pittsburgh, being the Fort Wayne and Chicago and its leased roads, and the Pan Handle with its leases.

The stock of this corporation is nominally $10,000,000, of which not to be paid in the Pennsylvania Central for its interest in these leases, all of which have from ninety-five to ninety-eight years to run, and which are to be turned over to this corporation and its successors.

It is said the Philadelphia meeting where the execution of this scheme was determined was quite stormy, and that Judge Jewett warmly protested against an injustice which would forever destroy all hope of dividends, to the stockholders of the old Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and the recent rise in their earnings warrant the opinion that fair management with the increasing business of the road justified hopes of stock dividends in a very remote period.

The Pennsylvanians who now control the road, fully understanding this, and taking advantage of the terms of a lease which is fully satisfied by the payment of the interest on the road bonds, have apparently determined that no more through business from Cincinnati, Cairo or St. Louis shall pass over this road than will enable the lessees to fill their bond, and the balance of through traffic is to be thrown over to the Fort Wayne to swell the surplus which will remain to the incorporators after they pay the annual rental of that road.

It is further said here to-day, that Scott is to be President of the great monopoly, and McCullough General Manager.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCILS.

The Borough Fathers Convene—Consolidation Again—Financial Matters—and General Business.

Last evening a regular meeting of Birmingham Councils was held at the usual place.

Present—Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Duncan, Schneider, Schwarm, Vogely and Burgess Aughinbaugh presiding.

Minutes read and approved.

Mr. Doyle from the Committee on Consolidation, reported that they had as yet been unable to confer with the Committee from East Birmingham. The Committee was continued.

The Borough Regulator, Mr. McNulty, presented maps and plans showing where there should be certain alleys, which had originally been in the borough, but the lines of which had been lost sight of.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the Regulator be instructed to survey the property encroaching upon these lines and report to Councils at next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Doyle reported that the Market Committee had allowed the military to use Market Hall every Saturday night, but had fixed no rental.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury the rental was fixed at $10 per night.

Mr. Atterbury stated that the difficulty with the Mechanics' Hose Company had been settled, they agreeing to settle for $30, provided the borough paid for extra repairs.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the Treasury of $1,525.49.

The report of the Market Master, Mr. Philip Pfeil, showed that he had paid into the Borough treasury the sum of $300. Also, that the Borough owed him $339.75.

The Treasurer also reported that paying bills to the amount of $2,401.76 remained unpaid until now.

Mr. Doyle moved they be left in the hands of the Solicitor for collection.

Mr. Duncan moved to amend that liens be entered against the property on streets which were curbed and gaved, and the owners of which had not paid the assessments made for paving and curbing.

The report of the Street Commissioner showed an expenditure of $28,60 for the month of January. The Street Commissioner stated that the Borough owed him $40 for the ensuing month. Report accepted and approved.

The Weighmaster's receipts for the month, were $76,40. Accepted and approved. Several bills were read and warrants ordered.

Mr. Atterbury moved that Mr. Beadle, the Treasurer, be authorized to get his vehicle license plates made out immediately, so that they would be ready at the beginning of the fiscal year, March 1. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

Mortuary Report.

The following is a report of the deaths in this city for the week ending Feburary 5th, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health:

Accident, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 2; apoplexy of the lungs, 1; asthma, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 16; debility, 1; diptheria, 1; dropsy of the brain, 1; ecbamsis, 2; erysipelas, 1; scarlet fever 1; catarrhal, 1; hemorrhage, 1; hemorrhage of the lungs, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1; measles, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 2; pyæmia, 1; unknown, 2; still births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 2.

Males, 18; females, 17. White, 32; colored, 3. Total, 35.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, February 6.—On the opening of the Court this morning the list of Grand Jurors was called, and a quorum answered. The Court then delivered the usual charge, instructing the Grand Jurors as to their duties. James B. Sansom, Esq., of Indiana county, was designated as foreman, when the Grand Jurors retired to their room.

Richard Banett, charged with carrying on the business of distiller without paying the special tax, plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

Thomas N. Collier, of Huntingdon county, plead guilty to an indictment for carrying on the business of distiller without paying the specified tax. The Court sentenced defendant to pay the special tax of $50, and to undergo six months imprisonment in the Huntingdon county jail.

In the Bankruptcy branch in the case of Charles Wells, of Bradford county, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, an injunction was granted restraining the Sheriff of that county from selling personal property owned by him, under executions issued by the Court of Common Pleas of that county.

In the case of John L. Moorhouse, bankrupt, on petition filed, the Court granted an order staying proceedings in certain suits instituted in the District and Common Pleas courts of Allegheny, until the decision of Court in bankruptcy on the question of the discharge of the petitioner.

In the case of Barnett & Co. vs. Standley & Sickelsmith, in bankruptcy, the Court refused to dissolve the injunction, and appointed W. C. Ramsey, Esq., of Washington county, as provisional assignee.

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills:

U. S. vs. Patrick O'Flaherty, indicted for aiding and abetting the commission of a felony under the Internal Revenue laws.

U. S. vs. Patrick Whalen, indicted for the felonious use of a certificate of naturalization.

U. S. vs. Patrick Whalen, indicted for false representation of citizenship.

U. S. vs. Abraham Shaffer, indicted for passing counterfeit money.

U. S. vs. John Huey et al., indicted for stealing property belonging to the Postoffice Department of the United States.

U. S. vs. Wm. Aukenney, indicted for passing counterfeit money.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

TUESDAY, February 7.—In room No. 1, presided over by Judge Stowe, the case of Aurentz' Heirs vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and N. Auday was resumed this morning, and is still on trial.

Room No. 2, Judge Collier. In the case of John Dunn vs. Brown & Co., action to recover for work done, the jury to-day returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $86.

David Hutchinson vs. Ray & Campbell. This was an action on book account, to recover the price of a lot of brick sold by defendants. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

48. Clark vs. Mosier et. al.
49. Woods vs. Simon Drum.